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CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

Collision of the Steam Transports City of Bath and Pocahontas off Cape May.

[From the N. Y. Times, June 4.]

The United States steam transport City of Bath, Capt. Lincoln, hence June 1, at eleven o'clock, a. m., bound to Washington, D. C., returned to port last night, having been in collision with the steamship Pocahontas, from New Orleans, near Cape May, having her bows stove in and stem carried away. The Pocahontas sunk in twenty-five minutes, carrying down with her about forty of her passengers and crew.

CAPTAIN LINCOLN'S REPORT.

The City of Bath left New York June 1, at eleven o'clock a. m., bound to Washington, D. C. At half-past eleven o'clock, p. m., made a steamer's light ahead, put our helm aport to clear her; at the same time the Pocahontas' helm was put to starboard, and the two boats came together, the City of Bath striking the Pocahontas about the fore rigging, backed off from her, and found that we were leaking badly; commenced throwing overboard cargo to lighten her forward, and succeeded in stopping the leak. Sent our boats to the assistance of the other vessel, and lay by the place until daylight in hopes to find more of her people (a large number having already been received on board), but picked up only one. At the time of the collision Cape May light ship bore southwest seventeen miles.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The passengers lost were soldiers, discharged or on furlough. The Pocahontas was a screw steamer, of about eight hundred tons, commanded by John Baxter, of Hyannis, and sailed from New Orleans on the 24th of May, with one hundred and one souls on board. She had rendered good service to the Government during the Texas expedition under General Banks. The voyage, up to the time of the disaster, was unusually pleasant. The captain (Baxter) was in feeble health. With the consent of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, he had placed in charge Captain Samuel Baxter, who was an efficient officer of much experience. All the officers on board did their very best to render the passage a pleasant one. On board the steamer was the lady of the noble Captain Frank B. Halleck, Company K, Scott's Nine Hundred, in charge of his brother, Captain Harvey Halleck.

On Wednesday night, June 1, being dark and hazy, a steamer's light was seen within a few hundred yards of the Pocahontas. Captain Baxter and officers were on the lookout. Soon our whistle was blown very loud several times. The Pocahontas was making ten or eleven knots through the water, by steam and a heavy press of canvass. Everything, apparently, was done to prevent a disaster, but by some fatal mistake of the helmsmen on both steamers, the ships came in collision. The City of Bath, bound to Washington with Government stores, ran into the Pocahontas bow on, striking her on the starboard side, just abaft the fore rigging.

It being nearly eleven o'clock, most of the passengers had retired to their berths, many of whom soon started for the upper deck. The two captains soon discovered that the vessel was sinking. The boats were ordered to be lowered immediately. The engine was stopped. The two vessels remained thumping each other for a few minutes, and then separated. One of three boats during the excitement was swamped, and the other two did what they could to save the poor souls already afloat, for the Pocahontas went down in about twenty minutes. Planks and ladders were thrown overboard, and Capt. Lincoln, of the City of Bath, threw overboard scores of cork life preservers; but the sea was high and the wind fresh, which caused many of the poor fellows to sink into a watery grave.

A chaplain in the United States army, an invalid on leave of absence to his family, stayed by the ship to the last, encouraging the men, and threw many planks into the water, and kept saying, "Hold on, boys," until he was quite hoarse; and when the ship was going down, bow first, the chaplain deliberately took off his overcoat and plunged into the sea. He swam off as fast as he could, not being able to secure a plank or life-preserver for himself. He providentially reached the stern of one of the boats, exhausted, and was kindly helped in by two men already in the boat. There not being sufficient means to keep the water out of the boat, the chaplain gave his cap to one of the sailors to bail with. This boat, which was under the charge of Captain Samuel Baxter, did good service by picking up many a soldier near the jaws of death.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GRANT ASSAULTS THE REBEL LINES ON TUESDAY AND DRIVES THEM INTO THEIR ENTRENCHMENTS.

Our Loss Reported at 3,000 Killed and Wounded.

BRILLIANT OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

A Noble Letter from the President to the Grant Meeting at New York.

THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN ADVERTISED FOR SALE BY SECRETARY CHASE.

Capture of a Valuable Canadian Blockade Runner.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

Dispatches from Grant's headquarters, June 3d (yesterday) have just been received. There were no operations on Thursday. Yesterday, at half-past four in the morning, Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

"We assaulted at 4:30 this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining a decided advantage. We now occupy a position close to the enemy, and in some places within fifty yards. Our loss is not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge."

Another official report, not from Grant, estimates our killed and wounded at 3,000. Among the killed are Col. Haskell, of the 36th Wisconsin, Col. Porter, of the 8th New York heavy artillery, and Col. Morris, of the 66th New York. Among the wounded are Gen R. O. Tyler, seriously, and will probably lose a foot.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The *Tribune's* special, dated June 1st, says: Lee's losses the past two days must have been severe, and largely in excess of ours.

Contrabands report that the citizens of Richmond are in great fright.

The enemy left all his dead and wounded in front of Warren. The sight was sad and sickening.

JUNE 2d.—Yesterday, the 6th corps and Baldy Smith's forces made a heavy charge, carrying the first line of the enemy's works, and taking 600 or 800 prisoners.

AN HOUR LATER.—The rebels made tremendous assaults and were frightfully slaughtered. Hancock also repulsed similar attacks, inflicting severe loss. The fighting was most desperate.

The enemy's loss must have been 2,000 or 3,000; our loss 400 or 500.

Burnside's corps showed equal valor in repulsing an attack.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—A gentleman who left the front on Friday says: The whole army worship Grant, and say that he is the only man who has given them a chance to fight. The belief was universal, both among the troops and residents of the country in the vicinity of Richmond, that the rebel capital must fall. There had been no attempted raid on the White House, as reported, and consequently the rumored capture of Fitzhugh Lee and his cavalry was unfounded. The White House presents a scene of activity unprecedented even in McClellan's campaign.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military and Congressional—Amendments to the Tariff.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Mr. Harris' amendment to the tax bill, providing that the amounts paid railroads for transportation shall be deducted from the gross receipts of Express companies on which duty is laid, was first adopted to-day by four majority and an hour later rejected by eight majority.

Sherman's proposition making bank taxes payable monthly instead of half-yearly was debated an hour and lost by one majority; but later in the day was reconsidered, debated half an hour and agreed to without a division. The aggregate amount of duty on banks remains as fixed by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Collamer's amendment, excepting from taxation deposits of savings banks whose business is confined to receiving and loaning deposits for depositors, was after much debate adopted by 22 to 8. An effort was made to come to an understanding that the final vote on the bill should be taken on Monday but it failed, several senators indicating a purpose to offer large numbers of amendments. Mr. Fessenden said the course of Senators in opposing and proposing amendments gave no hope that the bill would be finished before the middle of next week.

The House made the following amendments to the tariff to-day: That upon copper is stricken out; that on acetate of lead is fixed at 10 instead of 20 cents per pound; oxide of zinc 2 cents instead of 2½ per pound. The following duties are imposed upon additional articles: Bristles 15c per pound; hogs hair 1c per pound; cassia 25c per pound; ground cassia 6c per pound; cinnamon 40c per pound; oil of cloves 40c per ounce; cloves [illegible] per pound; [illegible] per gallon; nutmegs 75c per pound; mace 50c per pound; brushes, all kinds, 40 ad valorem; castor oil $1; peanuts 4c per pound if shelled; 6c per pound white; cayenne, red and black pepper, 10c per pound, if ground 25c per pound; salt in sacks or bulk 18c per hundred pounds; salt in bulk 20c per one hundred pounds; blue and roman vitriol 25c; santonine $3.50 per pound; crude pica 20c; [illegible]

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ka. The Longworth carried a James gun on her main deck, and howitzer on her hurricane deck, which were manned by volunteers, and several return shots were made while the Longworth steamed round the bend.

The rebels crossed the neck and awaited her at Mills' plantation. The Longworth, however, fell in with the Marine Brigade, and lashed alongside the Baltic, Major Fulliday commanding, in company with the Diana and gunboat No. 11.

The battery opened furiously, but the Diana, Baltic, and No. 11, replied with vigor, disabling one gun, and after an hour's fighting succeeded in driving off the battery. The Baltic received fourteen shots, with one man killed and three wounded.

Several of the shots passed through the Longworth, fortunately, however, doing no great damage. The officers of the Baltic, Diana, and Longworth, are highly complimented by the passengers.

The Monarch and gunboat No. 12, on the 27th ult., were again attacked by five guns, and after several hours' firing, the rebels were repulsed. Mounted men were seen two days afterwards, but no cannon. The battery belongs to Marmaduke's command and is supported by three thousand infantry and cavalry.

The following is a complete list of the military prisoners awaiting trial at this post. Those against whom principal charges are preferred are to be tried before a Military Commission soon to convene here. It is altogether probable that the proof in some of these cases will be amply sufficient to justify the execution of the culprits. The list comprises thirty-five names; among them are two spies, two murderers, seven guerillas, and one against whom both the latter charges are preferred.

A. W. Bass, guerilla; H. B. Bradford, disloyalty; James Burke, desertion, 5th Illinois cavalry; M. Clynes, robbing soldiers; John Cunningham, murder, 7th Tennessee cavalry; J. Daniel, stealing post mules; E. Dempsey, charges unknown; S. B. Dorr, smuggling quinine; Charles Emerson and L. M. Duvall, counterfeiting United States currency; R. W. Farrell, Co. E, 34th New Jersey, awaiting trial by court martial; J. R. Fisher, murder, 4th Tennessee cavalry; J. Gish, guerilla; J. H. Hampton, stealing post mules; J. W. Hughes, guerilla; L. B. Hendricks, guerilla; Samuel Jones, Co. D, 2d Tenn., awaiting trial by court martial; O. Kellogg, spy; John Kesterson, guerilla and murderer; Henry McGaugh, Co. D, 2d Tenn., awaiting trial by court martial; Pat. McIntyre, 34th New Jersey, awaiting trial by court martial; John Leigham, 60th Ill., charges unknown; John D. Murphy, guerilla; George Gegley, stealing post mules; J. L. Neigus, charges unknown; L. Phillips and S. Kessing, guerillas; G. W. Smith, assisting rebel prisoners to escape; Mathias Stokes, disloyalty, &c.; John Tatum, rebel spy; G. W. Thompson, deserter from rebel army; J. H. Walker and G. E. Withers, stealing cotton from navy; J. S. Williamson, 34th New Jersey, awaiting trial by court martial; Toby White, Co. D, 2d Tenn., awaiting trial by court martial.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention—Important Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 4.

The call on the enrolled militia so nearly depleted the city and county offices to-day that public business came almost to a stop. Gen. Rosecrans came to the rescue by ordering an exemption of one person in each office. Telegraph operators have also been exempted.

Nearly all the Radical delegates to Baltimore have gone forward. Charles D. Drake, one of the delegates at large, is unable to go on account of private business. Chauncey J. Filley, ex-Mayor, goes in his stead. The delegates have not decided upon any course of action at Baltimore, but it is believed they will refuse to agree to a compromise of a half-and-half delegation with the Claybanks. The delegation is probably nearly unanimous for Ben Butler as it stands. The German Radicals here wish the Convention to refuse to admit the American Radicals.

Strong preparations are reported in the Southwest to check the advance of Shelby.

Many arrests of returned rebels are being made in the vicinity of Lexington and along the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

Gen. Fisk has issued an order forbidding prosecutions in State courts for harboring fugitive slaves, declaring that the military policy of the Government is against such proceedings.

11,000 tons of iron arrived to-day, for completing the railroad to Kansas City.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Movements of Regiments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4, 1864.

The 2d Massachusetts passed through here on their way home, their time having expired. It came from Sherman's army. The 3d Michigan veterans passed through on their way to the front.

The 8th Indiana re-enlisted veterans arrived this evening, and will have a reception Monday.

The city is very quiet—only one arrest by provost guard and two by police.

Real estate commands very high prices in view of improvements going on and the rapid extension of the city. It is almost impossible to rent a house, yet hundreds are being built.

The street railroad company have commenced laying tracks.

FROM DECATUR.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Ill., June 4, 1864.

At a County Convention held to-day for the purpose of appointing Delegates to nominate a candidate for Congress in this, the Seventh District, the Delegates were instructed to vote for Col. Jos. P. Boyd, of the 116th Regiment.

A NEW LOAN.

Secretary Chase Advertises for a Straight Loan of 75,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In order to insure the greatest possible vigor of operations of the armies now moving against the insurgents, under brave and skillful Generals, upon vast theatres of operations, the expenditures have been increased beyond the receipts from the revenue and the ordinary subscriptions to the National loan; therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for sealed offers to be received at the Department under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon on Thursday, June 16th, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of seventy-five millions of dollars, bearing annual interest of six per cent, payable semi-annually in coin on the 1st days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881. It is required that each offer must be $50 or $100, or some multiple of one hundred, and must state the sum offered for each one hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty dollars, when the offer is for no more than $50. Two per cent. of principal, excluding the premium of the whole amount offered, must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated depositories at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits, which may consent to transact the business without charge. Certificates in duplicate of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer [illegible]

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United States. It is emphatically a house of beauty, and art commends nature.

The attendance at the several buildings will average upwards of 25,000, and the number is increasing every day.

The receipts thus far exceed one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

THE GRANT MEETING.

A Noble Letter From the President.

His Estimate of General Grant.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The following is the President's letter to the meeting to-night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 31, 1864.

Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others:

Gentlemen,—Your letter inviting me to be present at a Mass Meeting of loyal citizens, to be held at New York, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of expressing gratitude to Gen. Grant for his signal services was received yesterday. It is impossible for me to attend. I approve nevertheless, of whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain Gen. Grant, and the noble armies now under his direction. My previous high estimate of Gen. Grant has been maintained and heightened by what has occurred in the remarkable campaign he is now conducting, while the magnitude and the difficulty of the task before him does not prove less than I expected. He and his brave soldiers are now in the midst of their great trial, and I trust that at your meeting you will so shape your works, that they may turn to men and guns moving to his and their support.

(Signed,) Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The meeting in Union Square last evening, to tender gratitude to General Grant and his armies, was a monster affair. Upwards of 25,000 people were present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Addresses were made by Senator Pomeroy, Congressman Rollins, Gen. Walbridge, Jas. T. Brady, Gen. T. F. Meagher, and others.

The resolutions spoke of the successes at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and the present advances of the Potomac army, and the army of the Cumberland, and closed with a declaration of unalterable determination to unite in the prosecution of the war with all vigor and might.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

A Resume of Gen. Averill's Operations.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

ARMY WEST VIRGINIA, MEADOW BLUFFS, May 28, 1864.—I have before me Gen. Averill's report of his operations, from May 1st to the 23d, giving an account of his share in the recent Crook raid. Having left Charleston, he spent the 1st and 2d of May in putting together and loading the miscellaneous transportation with rations and forage, which was intended to supply the command with six days subsistence and four days forage, but after leaving Logan C. H., it was found that, owing to the miserable condition of the teams and wagons, and the heavy roads, they had only four days subsistence and one and a half days forage, with which to start from that point on the 5th. The division found its way over pathless mountains and up tortuous streams to Abb's Valley, in Farewell county, where it arrived on the evening of the 7th, capturing scouts and one company of the 8th Virginia Cavalry on picket.

On the 8th a party of Kentucky troops were met and driven 12 miles, with a rebel loss of four killed and five wounded. It was there learned that a rebel force of 4,500, under Generals John Morgan and W. E. Jones, had assembled at Saltville, and that the approaches from the north were well defended by earthworks and artillery. The necessary adjuncts to a successful attack upon such works—infantry and artillery—not being on hand, it was decided to abandon the attempt on Saltville, and a rapid advance was ordered on Wytheville, to prevent the concentration there of any force against the column of Gen. Crook. A train of wagons was captured on the way to Wytheville.

Arriving near Wytheville on the afternoon of the 10th, they met a force, stated by rebels to number 5,000, under Generals Morgan and W. Jones, on its way eastward. This was mostly infantry, with three pieces of artillery, and posted in an admirable position for defense or attack. The 14th Pennsylvania and 1st Virginia cavalry, under Colonel Schoonmaker, opened battle, while General Duffie's brigade was formed in line of battle. The 2d Virginia cavalry, mounted, on the left, and the 34th O. V. M. I., dismounted, on the right, and the 3d Virginia cavalry occupying the extreme left. The enemy pressed up on both flanks, and advanced in three lines—sheltered by fences in front. The fight continued four hours, the vigor of the enemy gradually waning, and after dark he retired, and Averill marched to Dublin, arriving there on the evening of the 11th.

Our loss in this battle was about 121 officers and men killed and wounded. The names of those men I have not been able to learn. As soon as ascertained I will forward.

On arriving at New River, Averill found it swollen by recent rains, but managed to cross on the morning of the 12th. Not long after, the columns of Morgan and Jones arrived on the left bank, but the river was soon impassable, and as the General remarks in his report: "The enemy had leisure to observe the ruins of the railroad and bridges, which all the energies and skill of their superior forces had failed to avert."

Communicating with General Crook, who was then at Blacksburg, Averill went to Christiansburg, driving away a small force of the enemy, and capturing two 3-inch guns left behind by the flying foe. The railroad was destroyed as much as practicable, with depots and shops, to a point four miles east of Christiansburg.

Learning by telegraph from Salem and Lynchburg that heavy reinforcements were moving along the railroad, and the ammunition being nearly exhausted, it was determined to join General Crook, which, after a difficult march, was effected at Union on the 15th, having marched 250 miles over an almost impassable region, and destitute of supplies. The mountain streams were frequently unfordable, and a few men and horses were lost by drowning. In the main object of this expedition it seems to have been very successful—the entertaining a large force and preventing it from reinforcing the party opposed to Gen. Crook.

The question, when we do move? is still unanswered. It was the intention to have started last Sunday, but transportation failed. To remedy the evil as far as possible, each regiment has been restricted to one wagon, and every means has been taken to lighten the baggage. Despite the inconvenience of this restriction, every one cheerfully submits to it, as one of the hardships necessary to success.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Important to Friends of Wounded Soldiers.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Permit me here to speak of the Sanitary Commission, which is an institution all the objects of which are not properly understood. On the field, at the close of every battle, its agents are found collecting as full particulars as possible of casualties. When proper facilities are furnished them, the lists are prepared and forwarded to the head office at Louisville, where, under the superintendence of Sec'y Newberry and Superintendent [illegible]

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THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 5.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters dated 8:30 last night, (Saturday) has been received. It states that about 7 p. m. yesterday (Friday, 3d) the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade, of Gibbon's division. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour. The attack was signally repulsed. Smith's losses were inconsiderable. At 6 p. m., Wilson, with his cavalry, fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's division, which Lee had drawn around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a sharp but short conflict, Wilson drove them from their rifle-pits in confusion, and he took a position there. He had previously fought and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry.

During these fights he lost several officers, among them Col. Preston, 1st Vermont Cavalry, and Col. Benjamin, 8th New York Cavalry, seriously wounded.

Gen. Stannard, serving in the 18th Corps, was severely wounded yesterday, Friday.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, during the three days operations around Coal Harbor, will not exceed, according to the Adjutant General's report, 7,500. This morning, Saturday, June 4th, the enemy's left wing, in front of Burnside, was found to have been drawn in during the night.

Col. Cesnola, in command of 5,000 men, arrived here yesterday, having marched from Port Royal.

Telegraphic communication between Cherrystone and Fortress Monroe continues interrupted.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, 4th, at 6 o'clock and 12 miles west of Marietta, reports that his left is now well around, covering all the roads from the south to the railroad about Ackworth. His cavalry have been in Ackworth, and occupy in force all the Allatoona Passes.

No other military intelligence has been received by the Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The steamer Continental, which left the White House yesterday, reports that on Thursday large clouds of smoke could be seen in the direction of Richmond, and it was the belief that a disastrous conflagration was in progress at the rebel capital. Several of the rebel wounded brought up on the Coma, say that Gen. Lee had been taken sick and gone back to Richmond, leaving the army under command of Gen. Ewell.

Eight hundred rebel prisoners have already reached White House and others are on their way down. A contraband camp has been established at White House. It already contains about 1,000, and they still continue to come in. The Richmond and York River Railroad is being rapidly repaired. The bridge over the Pamunkey was completed on Monday, and cars have arrived on barges from Alexandria.

The steamer State of Maine arrived this morning, bringing up four hundred wounded from the late battles in Virginia. The steamer Connecticut also arrived to-day, having left White House yesterday morning with eight hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded, including seventy-two officers.

Repair shops for army use are being established at the White House, and the place looks like a city of business. Gen. Abercrombie is in command of this post, and has general supervision of landing of traffic, &c.

Capt. Pitkins is post Quartermaster, and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are there in full force with a large amount of hospital supplies of every kind.

A number of wounded of the 2nd and 5th army corps had reached White House when the Commission left. Hospital tents with accommodation for 3,000 or 4,000 patients have been erected there.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 3d says the rebels continue to waste gun powder on Butler's formidable works. Gen. Kautz was to have started out again on an important mission on the night of the 2d. Its destination was to a point of the most vital importance to the enemy and assists Gen. Grant very materially.

A Northern machinist came into our lines on the 1st, from Richmond. He reports Lee to have fallen back into Richmond, entrenched.

Mayor Mayo had been arrested and placed in Castle Thunder, for proposing to surrender the city in case of necessity, instead of burning it, as was proposed. Every man and boy, even foreign subjects, were pressed into the service.

Rebel papers complain of Joe Johnston, and say he is whipped. He also says Lee is sick and confined to his bed in Richmond.

Grant has kept him so busy for the past month that even his iron frame had to succumb to the great fatigue.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Herald's* correspondent has details of Wednesday's fighting. He says our line of battle extended fully ten miles in length from northwest to southeast.

Hancock's line was on the Mechanicsville road in the rifle pits wrested from the enemy two days before.

The defenses were made impregnable to an ordinary assault.

Burnside's corps was next on the high ground.

Warren was thrown a little forward, protected in front by double and triple lines of the most formidable field breast works.

Wright's corps was marched to the left with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in the front.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Two steamers arrived here to-day from White House, which place they left yesterday afternoon, bringing up nearly 1,200 sick and wounded. Another steamer brought up three regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, who proceeded home, their time having expired.

Among the prisoners at White House were two females—one a Captain of a battery, and the other a Sergeant of cavalry.

Among the wounded here is John A. Hubbs, of company E, 5th Michigan cavalry, who shot the rebel Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are at White House in full force, with a large amount of hospital supplies of every kind.

Gen. Grant's brother, on Friday morning, started for the front to join the General.

A number of wounded of the 2d and 6th Army Corps were reaching White House, when the steamer left. Hospital tents, with accommodations of 3,000 or 4,000 patients, have been received there.

Up to to-day, 400 rebel wounded have arrived in this city, and are cared for by our Surgeons and nurses. They are doing as well as our own wounded.

Another correspondent with the 18th Corps says of the fighting at Coal Harbor. [illegible]

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$100,000 for enlarging the apartments for the library of Congress; $30,000 for continuing work on the capitol extension; $300,000 for the extension of the north wing of the Treasury building; $50,000 for furnishing the north front of the Patent office; $20,000 for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific by electric telegraph; $50,000 for the enlargement of the Ohio river on the ground of the Evansville Marine Hospital; $211,281 for paper and dies for printing circulating notes; $20,000 for building addition to the Portland custom house.

Section second provides for the construction of a marble floor in the old hall of the House, and allowing the President to invite each State to furnish two statues, in marble or bronze, of its great men, to be placed in that hall.

Another section appropriates $200,000 to Dr. T. G. Morton, for discovering and introducing the use of an anesthetic agent into the army and navy of the United States.

Section eight prescribes that after the 1st of July the salaries of first assistant secretaries of all executive departments in Washington, First Assistant Postmaster-General, the Assistant Attorney General, Chiefs of Bureaus of Yards and Docks and of Navigation, Commissioners of Patents and Pensions and Superintendent of Survey shall be $3,500. This reduces salaries of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury $500 and increases other Assistant Secretaries the same amount.

Missouri politicians say that the vote of their State for the Presidential election will be determined by the course of the Baltimore Convention towards the radical delegation from Missouri. They say that should the conservative delegation be received, either alone or upon a level with the radicals, that the party represented by the latter will support the nominee of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Committee of Ways and Means have now reported all the general appropriation bills.

The Navy Department are in want of Acting Engineers. Applicants must have some service.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The special to the *Herald*, Washington 4th, says: Gen. Fremont has resigned the Major Generalship, which has been accepted by the President.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Buell has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. It is understood that he resumes his original position in the regular army of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

THE SEIGE OF CHARLESTON.

An Exciting Rumor through Rebel Sources.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—A rebel Major came into Gen. Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundreds yesterday, who says that the Federal forces are at Secessionville and threatening Charleston.

The Commanding General has telegraphed the rebel authorities for reinforcements saying unless he receives them immediately Charleston is lost.

The Guerilla War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Col. Long commanding cavalry of the 17th Army Corps, recently encountered Roddy's cavalry under command of Colonel Johnson, at Moulton, Ala., and killed Johnson and several others, and captured many prisoners. Johnson was the most prominent man of Roddy's command, and stood in the same relation to Roddy that Basil Duke did to John Morgan.

New Advertisements.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms, opposite the Tremont House, this (MONDAY) evening, at 3 o'clock. Committees are requested to be present and render their reports. Important information from Washington, concerning the "Mercantile Battery" will be communicated. Members are expected to be on hand promptly. MERRILL LADD, Sec'y. je6-h477-2t

SOUTH WATER ST. STORE TO LET. I will rent, at a VERY CHEAP RENT, Store No. 39 South Water street. Possession given immediately. CHARLES A. GREGORY, or GEORGE PATTEN, No. 59 Dearborn street.

A. C. BADGER & CO., BANKERS, Have Removed Temporarily to 56 DEARBORN STREET.

T. KINGSFORDS & SONS' OSWEGO STARCH. We to-day ADVANCE OUR PRICES one half cent per pound on all grades. C. E. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents. Chicago, June 6, 1864.

PURE BOURBON WHISKY. Always on hand and for sale by MONTGOMERY & BRO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 12 South Water street.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE. Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, 19 & 21 Randolph street, Chicago.

ELY, No. 9 TREMONT BLOCK, makes a SPECIALITY of getting up a Splendid Fitting Shirt. Receiving daily all the NOVELTIES of the season.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, Felt and Composition Roofers. We have a large stock of Felt and Composition for Roofing constantly on hand, which we are supplying with directions for use to all parts of the Northwest. ALSO, 10,000 BARRELS COAL TAR And Boat Pitch. Ship Chandlers and Boat Builders please take notice. Office, No. 1 Masonic Temple, 85 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WOLCOTT & WILSON, SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS, Will attend to all orders with care and dispatch. Office, No. 16 Court House. A. WOLCOTT, County Surveyor. GEO. W. WILSON, Licensed City Surveyor. Post Office Box 383.

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE, In Atchison, Kansas, FOR SALE. Owing to continued bad health, I offer for sale this fine Hotel, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto including furniture. The House is a large four story building capable of accommodating over one hundred guests, and is now doing a profitable business, and is now doing better than it ever has before. This is a rare chance for Hotel-Keepers or parties wishing to engage in the Hotel business, to purchase a house where they may be sure of a profitable business. Apply to or address THOS. MURPHY, Proprietor, Massasoit House, Atchison, Kansas.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day withdrawn from the firm of Stearns, Kendall & Co. GEO. A. KENDALL. E. W. COBB. June 1st, 1864.

Copartnership Notice. The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Soule, Kendall & Co. For the purpose of conducting a General Commission Business, at office No. Andrews' Building, South Water street. [illegible] SOULE. GEO. A. KENDALL. E. W. COBB. June 1st, 1864.

CUMBERLAND SAUCE, PREPARED BY FITHIAN & POGUE. For Roast Meat, Steaks, Cutlets, Chops, Fish, Curries, Gravies, Game and Soup. [illegible] THAN ANY OTHER SAUCE. Sold wholesale by FRED. L. DAY, No. 12 Dearborn street, Chicago, Agent for the North Western States.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. [illegible]

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., At their OLD STAND, 167 and 169 Lake Street, NOW IN STOCK A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF New, Elegant and Seasonable Dress Goods, FOR ABOUT ONE-HALF Manufacturing or Importing Cost. STRIPED ROUBAIX CLOTHS, For Two and Six-Pence. SILK STRIPED VALENCIAS For Three Shillings. NEAT PLAID ALPACCAS For Fifty Cents. Extra Quality Striped All-Wool DeLaines For Fifty Cents. RICH STRIPED SILK POPLINS FOR ONE DOLLAR. GOOD PLAID SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS. Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Silk Mantles. SHAWLS IN CASHMERE, LLAMA, SPUN SILK, GRENADINE, AND CRAPE. BLACK SILKS OF EXTRA QUALITIES. Cambric Flouncing, Thread Laces, AND AN UNLIMITED VARIETY OF Housekeeping AND General Dry Goods, Bought for NET CASH before the recent advance, and selling much below their present value, AT ROSS & GOSSAGE'S.

QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! THAT Concern Every One to Answer. Are you bald? Does your hair fall off? Has your hair become thin? Is it turning gray before its time? Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation on the scalp? Are you troubled with dandruff? Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or Salt Rheum? Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair? Have you had the Measles, and lost it? Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it? Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it? Have you lost your hair by any sickness? Do you wish luxuriant hair? Do you wish soft and lustrous hair? Do you wish gray hair restored? Do you wish your whiskers glossy? Do you wish them restored in color? Do you want a dressing? Do you want it for your children? Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend? Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and luxuriant, the Human Hair? If so, we warrant CLARK'S Distilled Restorative FOR THE HAIR! To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public. It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5, and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded. LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake Street. [illegible] MANUFACTURERS OF THE TRADE OF THE "CHICAGO COMMERCIAL" GOLD PEN. [illegible] GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 LAKE STREET.

COLORING, CLEANSING AND RESTORING. Kid Gloves, Silks, &c., AT WM. A. REED'S, 121½ South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

2000 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD OWN AND READ WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR; Low Wages and Hard Work. [illegible] HISTORICAL PICTURES RETOUCHED. [illegible] WOMAN'S RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. BY MRS. CAROLINE H. DALL. [illegible] LATELY PUBLISHED, EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN; An Invaluable Cyclopedia of Woman's work. BY VIRGINIA PENNY. Price $1.50. THE SOUL OF THINGS; Or, Psychometric Researches and Discoveries. [illegible] The Pioneer Boy (Lincoln) $1 25. The Ferry Boy (Chase) $1 25. The Farmer Boy (Washington) $1 25. Youths' History of the Rebellion. [illegible] PUBLISHED BY WALKER, WISE & CO., BOSTON. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—The finest assortment of FANS AND Fancy Back and Side Combs In Chicago, can be found at AT CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S TOY AND NOTION BAZAAR. A liberal discount made to the trade. SIGN OF THE YANKEE, 175 Lake Street.

Third National Bank, U. S. DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT, Corner Dearborn and Randolph-Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Capital, - $300,000. The National Banking Law having been amended we are now prepared to extend facilities to the friends of the system. All business connected with Government Bonds, including Seven-Thirties and the payment of interest upon the five per cent Treasury Notes promptly attended to. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets. The best in use. Send for Circular. Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Foot of West Washington st., Chicago. Post Office Box 776.

10-40 BONDS. Second National Bank of Chicago. This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new 10-40 per cent. Loan. Packages can be sent for subscriptions by the United States and American Express Companies free of charge. U. S. Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or New York Exchange will be received in payment of subscriptions. [illegible] E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI, Over the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, Tuesday, June 7th, 1864. Cars leave depot, corner of Madison and Canal sts., at 8 P. M. Tickets good to return on any train to the 21st of June. Tickets for Round Trip, $12. [illegible]

FIRE WORKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT L. A. TALCOTT'S, FRUIT AND FIRE WORK DEPOT, 67 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible] Orders filled at the Shortest Notice. [illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE, DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY. 19 & 21 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

EYE & EAR. [illegible] UNDERWOOD [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, [illegible]

PICNIC PARTIES, DESIROUS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

GRANT AND HIS MALIGNERS.

The secesh papers pretend to see a wonderful similitude between McClellan's campaign and Grant's, because each gets in front of Richmond, and therefore near the Chickahominy. The resemblance is much the same as that which, according to the Catholic faith, exists between the progress of the redeemed saint and the lost sinner in the future world. They both come to Purgatory, one on the way to Heaven, and the other on the way to hell; yet we have not heard that this was ground of boasting to the sinner. McClellan reached the Chickahominy on his way to Harrison's Landing. Grant has reached it on his way to Richmond. They approach it by exactly opposite routes, just as the saint and sinner approach Purgatory—one by the right road, and the other by the wrong. It is this very difference in the line of approach that causes the difference in their ultimate destination. Grant comes from the northwest, the true route, and the route which Mr. Lincoln originally advised McClellan to pursue. McClellan came from the southeast, the false route, the route which divided and weakened the army, and the dangers of which the President, though not a professional soldier, clearly pointed out to McClellan before he entered upon it. Let us review the facts. McClellan, at the opening of his campaign against Richmond, had 220,000 men under his command at Washington and Fortress Monroe. The enemy were then under G. W. Smith, at Manassas, and only 60,000 strong—McClellan having four men to their one. True, he constantly reported the rebel force at 200,000, but in this exaggerated estimate nobody but Fitz John Porter and the secesh newspapers agreed with him, while his more experienced commanders laughed at such statements. After their retreat from Manassas, the fact that the rebel forces amounted to but 60,000 men was conclusively established by an examination of the extent of their accommodations, their muster rolls, and by their official reports. That McClellan's campaign against Richmond began by allowing 220,000 men to lie idle and inactive for eight months, and besieged by 60,000 rebels, is part of the history of this war, and the Copperheads by claiming a resemblance between such "basswood" strategy and Gen. Grant's military character, while they cannot save McClellan, do a malignant injury to the fair name of Grant.

McClellan feared to advance on this force whose wooden guns apparently froze his soul with terror. But when compelled by the peremptory order of the President to advance, he did so. The enemy immediately retreated to defences in the rear of the Rappahannock, and possibly of the Rapidan. Here was the opportunity presented for McClellan to pursue precisely the course which has been pursued by Grant. The President advised him to do it, representing that it would, by covering Washington and driving the rebel army before him, save the necessity of any considerable garrison at Washington. It would also have enabled him to use, as Grant now does, most of the 70,000 men who, by his own orders, were distributed in West Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland and Washington. If there be any wisdom in Grant's choice of the two routes to Richmond, then was Abraham Lincoln a man of better military sagacity on this point than McClellan.

But McClellan preferred the Peninsular route. At the same time he joined with his four corps commanders in a written memorandum of advice to the President, (contained in his official report) to retain as a garrison for Washington at least 40,000 men. He then violating his own written advice, went to the Peninsula, leaving but 20,000 men for the defense of Washington. Some 70,000 were distributed in Western Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley, at Baltimore, and other points which he, in his report, pettifogs into a "force for the defense of Washington," though at those points they could no more defend Washington than if they had been at St. Louis.

His own written advice rendered it necessary that the President should retain within reach of Washington one of the three divisions of McDowell's corps, an act which McClellan and the Copperheads always speak of as the retention of "McDowell's whole corps of 40,000 men." The corps consisted of Franklin's, McCall's and King's divisions, of which only King's was retained.

McClellan had estimated in writing that the moving column for active operations which he should require would not exceed 140,000 men. Twenty-one thousand men more than this estimate called for had by the official records of the War Department been sent to him before he commenced the seven days' fight. What became of this vast host? McClellan's official report does not show. Those two facts, the most essential which a General in an official report could state, viz.: the number of troops furnished to him and his losses, McClellan, in all his voluminous autobiography, fails to state. All we can know is that they were buried at the rate of a regiment a day in the swamps of the Chickahominy, by disease, and the wreck of "the finest army on the planet," which the grave digger of the Chickahominy brought away from the field of their glory and of his shame was less than 80,000 men.

To enter upon the Copperhead argument that such a disgraceful disaster bears any correspondence to the present heroic and brilliant, though severe, campaign of Grant is an outrage upon common sense and common decency, well worthy of the northern allies of the rebellion.

"RUNNING THE CHURCHES."

The Copperheads have a new theme for indignation. Another "outrage" upon the liberties of the citizen, the *habeas corpus* and the constitution of man, has been perpetrated by the War Department. The Government is running the Churches. Where are the Knights of the Golden Circle? Let them

"Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

The great numbers of secesh ministers, who have preferred Chaplaincies in Jeff.'s army to their congregations in Kentucky, have left the Kentucky pulpit bare, and opened a field for such as were disposed to preach the Gospel as it is in the Free States. It was desirable that these vacancies should be supplied. To aid them in doing so, the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, obtained from the War Department a certificate of their loyalty, which required all military officers of the United States to permit all ministers of the Gospel, commissioned by the above Board of Missions, in the language of the order, "to exercise the functions of their office within your command, and to give them all the aid, countenance and support which may be practicable, and in your judgment proper, in the execution of their important mission." Such an order in no way interfered with the previous rights of those not commissioned by the Board of Missions, but simply extended to a loyal religious organization a similar permission to do its appointed work to that which is given in a different field of labor, to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

Upon these facts the Presbytery of Louisville, at its Spring session just closed at Owensboro, by a vote of 12 (secesh) to 8 (Union) passed the following resolution, which is useful as showing how barely possible it is, for the religious views of very pious people to be attuned in harmony with their secular interests, or political bias, when they innocently suppose they are guided by the epistle of Paul to the Romans:

Resolved, 1, That in thus asking and accepting from the State, and especially from the War Department, an endorsement of the commission given to the ministers of Jesus Christ, sent to preach the Gospel as missionaries of the Church in connection with the Board of Domestic Missions, the Board have transcended in an alarming manner the power with which they are vested as the agents of the Church, and have acknowledged such a subordination of the Church of Jesus Christ to the State as is contrary to the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, contrary to the [illegible] of the faithful witnesses of the Church in all past time, contrary to the whole teaching of the Word of God. It is a practical surrender of the freedom of the commonwealth of Christ and denial of the supreme kingly authority of [illegible] in his own kingdom.

We will [illegible] upon the proposition that the position of every reverend [illegible] for this resolution differ in no particular from that of the clergy farther south who took down the bells from their churches and sent them to the "War Department" of the rebel Confederacy to be cast into cannon. But to meet their resolution. The church has a double nature, or rather the word is used in a double sense, spiritual and physical. The spiritual church—its faiths, hopes, promises and rewards—is protected by the guarantees of religious freedom contained in the Constitution. The physical church—that part of it which reads the hymn, preaches the sermon, and pronounces the benediction—is nothing more nor less than a man and a citizen, capable of committing treason by preaching and praying for the rebellion, and liable by law to be hung for this and other like offences. It was to this part of the church that Paul said:

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

It is with this portion, also, that the War Department has to deal. It may be that "the whole teaching of the Word of God" shows that the Government ought to extend these favors to those who are [illegible] power," as well as to those who are sustaining it. Paul thought differently. He says to them, "Wilt thou (the Presbytery of Louisville) be not afraid of the power (the War Department)? do that which is good (sustain the Union, and help put down this woman-whipping, baby-selling, prisoner-starving, soldier-slaughtering rebellion against the best of governments and against the decency of the human race) and thou shalt have praise of the same."

BUTLER.

The statement, originating with the New York papers, that Butler had, contrary to the suggestion of Gen. Gilmore, refused to entrench or make defensive preparations, before Fort Darling, is authoritatively set at rest by the publication of the following question, addressed by Gen. Butler to Gen. Gilmore, with its reply:

> Did you or do you authorize the statement that Gilmore advised Butler to make his (my) position secure by intrenchments against sorties or any movements of the enemy to oust us from them, when before Fort Darling, and that I answered that I would not pause for defensive preparation?

To this General Gilmore replied as follows:

> I never advised you as stated. I sent a staff officer to you in regard to certain changes in the line, but there was not time to make those changes, even if they had been ordered.

Those who are opposed to Butler's politics, or whose pet theory is that the school of civil life in which Washington and Jackson were bred, cannot make good generals, doubtless find it convenient to believe such canards, but on this occasion the truth compels them to wait.

The Rebel Organs—Gen. Pemberton.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 28th speaks boastfully of the failure of Grant's campaign, while the thunder of our cannon must have been within hearing of its office. It alludes again to Gen. Pemberton, of Vicksburg notoriety, holding a high command in the city, and more than intimates there would be another surrender on the Fourth of July, if none but such as he commanded its defences. It is a remarkable and significant fact that Lieutenant General Pemberton has recently resigned his high rank in the rebel army, and is now a plain Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, commanding in the defences of Richmond. But one construction is put upon it. He is a Northern man, and desires to place himself within the pale of the President's amnesty proclamation, which denies pardon and forgiveness to all rebels above the rank of Colonel. This will raise another storm about his ears when understood by the southern people, and add, if possible, to the suspicion and distrust now entertained of him in all ranks of society.

From Sherman's Army.

The Nashville *Times* of June 3, says there was severe fighting on Tuesday morning, June 1st, at the front, beyond Dallas, a few miles. The rebels made the attack very early in the morning, but were completely whipped by 10 o'clock. Gen. Sherman has reached the railroad again, still pushing forward in the direction of Atlanta. The rebels have been circulating some fearful stories as usual about Sherman's losses. One perfectly reliable Jeff. Davisite said that he had 15,000 wounded. It may be well to advise our rebellious folks, that Ananias was struck down for a lie not a tenth part as big as that one.

THE CLEVELAND BLUNDER.

If anything were needed to demonstrate the asinine character of the Cleveland conference meeting, it would be that their nomination conflicts with the clause of the constitution which was intended to secure a President and Vice-President from different States. Fremont and Cochrane are, and for at least eight years have both been, residents of New York city. Cochrane has never resided any where else, and Fremont owns a residence in New York, and has steadily lived there for the period above stated, except when away from home on his official or private business. The twelfth amendment to the constitution of the United States provides, relative to the election of a President and Vice-President, as follows:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves."

Were it possible to indulge in a supposition so insane as that these candidates should succeed in carrying their own State on the popular vote, the electors chosen to vote for them could not, by the Constitution of the United States, vote for Fremont and Cochrane. They might vote for one or the other, but could not vote for both. The blunder is too absurd for comment.

☞ The London *Times* makes merry over the American ladies' self-denying covenant. It thinks there is no likelihood that they will adhere to a pledge which requires them to dispense with Parisian fashions; and that, as far as the men are concerned, it assures the merchants that they may continue to import cigars. "An American," the *Times* says, "without his cigar is about as possible a metamorphosis as an Ethiopian with a white skin, and the probability of an abandonment of imported wines may be judged of from the fact that in his late defeat Gen. Banks 'lost his baggage and champagne.'"

The *Times* thinks that if it were possible to check importations in the manner contemplated, the effect would be to injure the currency rather than benefit it, especially as the gold to pay the interest of the national debt is to be raised by the duties on imports. But the editor has no fears of the success of the scheme, and merely refers to it in order to point a moral—so it would have the world believe. There is, however, an undercurrent of disquietude in the article, from which we infer that its author is not so indifferent to the result as he affects to be.

☞ A meeting of the War Democracy of New York city was held a few nights since at Cooper Institute for the purpose of organizing. It was resolved that the organization be known as the War Democratic General Committee of the city and county of New York, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers:

President, H. C. Page; vice presidents, Thomas Jones, Jr., and E. A. Moore; treasurer, R. B. Roosevelt; secretaries, James M. Cartins and W. J. La Rue; Executive Committee, Hon. James T. Brady, John J. Cisco, Edwards Pierrepont, N. P. Stanton, Samuel G. Courtney, A. A. Valentine, John M. Thaler, Joseph F. Ellery, W. H. Ryan and Frank Boyles.

The President took the chair and made a brief speech, when a series of resolutions was adopted, in which the committee approved the measures of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion, and favored the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency and the nomination of D. S. Dickinson for the Vice Presidency.

The Guerilla Democracy.

Immediately after the account that the Mayor of Fredericksburg headed a guerilla band raised from the inhabitants in that vicinity, and drove to the enemy's lines three hundred of our wounded soldiers, who had made their painful way ten miles on foot to that place, Mr. Garfield, in the House, asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the punishment of guerillas. The following official report of the proceedings thereupon, taken from the *Globe*, illustrates the spirit of the Democratic party in the House, on this question. Could there be a plainer demonstration that the Democratic party is the Guerilla party?

Mr. GARFIELD—I ask the gentleman to yield to enable me to ask the unanimous consent of the House to present and have considered at this time from the Military Committee a bill for the punishment of guerillas.

Mr. STEVENS—I will yield for that purpose.

Mr. ANCONA—I must object to the reporting of that bill from the Military Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill.—Is that a bill for the punishment of those guerillas who shot our wounded soldiers?

Mr. GARFIELD—It would include them.

Mr. SCHENCK—Mr. Speaker, I think nobody has objected to the immediate consideration of that bill.

Mr. Speaker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania objected.

Mr. SCHENCK—Surely it cannot be possible that any member of this House has objected to considering a bill to provide for punishing the guerillas who are committing such mischief and crimes, and murdering defenceless citizens and wounded soldiers in the rear of our armies. [Cries of "Order!"]

The SPEAKER—Objection is made to the bill, and no debate is in order.

Mr. SCHENCK—I only want to be satisfied, ["Order!"] and know if there is any gentleman on this floor who will object to a bill for such purposes. I therefore have asked the question. [Cries of "Order!" from the Democratic side, and confusion.] I want to know whose sympathies run in that direction. [Shouts of "Order!"]

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is not in order. The gentleman from Pennsylvania objects to the bill, and no debate is in order.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Leinster (Ireland) *Express* of May 18, speaking of the emigration movement to America, says there is not the least doubt that the emigration panic is spreading through all parts of the country. From the district of that journal "the flight" seems increasing. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four persons left the small port of Sligo in five weeks for the United States.

☞ The rebel Congress are discussing a motion to adjourn on the 1st of June, but the Virginia members are strenuously opposing the adjournment, accusing members of cowardice, and insinuating a desire on the part of those who favor the motion to get away from the beleaguered city. The further discussion of the motion was postponed to the 20th.

CONDITION OF GEN. LONGSTREET.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 26th says: We are glad to be able to state, upon the authority of the Medical Director, that Gen. Longstreet has so far recovered from the wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness that he expects to take the field in about three weeks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Potomac Army—The Situation—Grant's Next Move—Bankrupt Law—The Cleveland Convention—Copperhead Nomination—Lake Harbors—Fishing Bounties and Negroes—Amendment to the Constitution Abolishing Slavery.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1864.

THE POTOMAC ARMY—THE SITUATION—GRANT'S NEXT MOVE.

Gen. Grant having succeeded in turning Lee's right this time, in his strong position between the North and South Anna rivers, the question is, What will be the next move of the Union General? He can no longer flank Lee by moving to the left, unless he means to flank Richmond itself. Consequently any further flanking movement must be entirely on a new plan, and as, in all probability, our General's plan will be in the full tide of successful operation before this reaches you, there is no harm in my giving you my ideas of what it will be. Gen. Grant cannot possibly intend to advance further by the left flank, for that movement would take his army into the midst of those fatal Chickahominy swamps, which have heretofore cost the lives of many of our brave Union soldiers. Besides the line of that river itself is one of the most easily defensible of any on the route between here and Richmond. The river flows sluggishly through an impassable swamp, between high banks, while its crossing places can be defended by mere handfuls of men. In my opinion, then, General Grant will avoid the Chickahominy with its swamps and their pestilential miasmas, and strike boldly to the right, between Richmond and Hanover Junction. He has heretofore been marching by the left, he will next move by the right flank. By this movement, if successfully executed, he can cut off Lee from Gordonsville, his real base of supplies, and also threaten the western communications with Richmond. But say some, "he will leave his White House line uncovered." Perhaps not. Cannot Baldy Smith take care of that? Or, if the worst comes to the worst, cannot General Grant resume the lines of communication to Port Royal, to Fredericksburg, or even to Alexandria, which he successively abandoned? He can start for the open line, as it were, again, trusting to time and circumstances to make for himself a new base. If Lee has abandoned Hanover Junction, this proposed movement to the right is rendered all the more foolish. If not, Gen. Grant must either maneuver or fight him out of that position. I think the next move of Gen. Grant will elicit the applause of every military critic, not only in America, but Europe, and stamp him as one of the first military geniuses of the age. Nous verrons.

BANKRUPT LAW.

A strong effort will be made to pass a bankrupt law this session, a thing which the country very much needs. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, has made a very able speech on the subject.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION—COPPERHEAD NOMINATION.

The Copperheads are delighted with the Cleveland Convention. They hope that it will injure the prospects of the Union candidate before the people. As to their candidate at Chicago they are in quite a quandary. Their hearts are not on a peace man such as Vallandigham or Seymour, or Voorhees, but they love success more than even their principles, consequently they fear to risk a man of their choice. They want Grant defeated, but if he is successful they will probably nominate him. If he is unsuccessful, it will be a question as to who is the most uncompromising peace man in the party. He will be the candidate whoever he is.

LAKE HARBORS.

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Washburne has succeeded in passing a bill appropriating $250,000 to be expended on the Western Lakes, and $100,000 on the sea-board, for the repair and preservation of works for the benefit of commerce. This is a very important bill to Lake commerce. Many of the Lake Harbors are strikingly in want of repair, while the works on the St. Clair Flats need considerable outlay to make them productive of the benefits for which they were designed.

FISHING BOUNTIES AND NEGROES.

It appears difficult to us what the question of fishing bounties have to do with the colored race; but yesterday, when it was up in the Senate, Powell of Kentucky, made one of his annual negro diatribes, in which he was particularly hard on New England. He said she was like a cornfed, pampered calf, that it was impossible to wean from the government pap. Garrett Davis followed, of course, and in the same strain. Mr. Fessenden made a very able speech in defense of the fishing bounties in particular, and New England in general.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who has been indefatigable in the support of this measure, brought it before the House yesterday. Of course the Copperheads objected to it. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, opposed the second reading, and the vote was taken on his motion and decided in the negative by yeas 55, nays 76. The yeas, all Copperheads, were:

Allen, J. C., Ancona, Bliss, Brooks, Brown, Wis., Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Fink, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harrington, Herrick, Holman, Johnson, Pa., Johnson, Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, Morris, Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, Pendleton, Pruyn, Radford, Randall, Ky., Ross, Steele, N. Y., Steele, N. J., Stiles, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, White, C. A., White, J. W., Winfield, Wood, F.—55.

Mr. Wilson, desirous of allowing time for debate, did not press the resolution to a vote. So it lies over.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Rebels Driven Out of the Mountains to Open Ground—Sherman Probably before Atlanta.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

DALLAS, GA., May 28th, 1864.

The army left Kingston on the 23d moving in three columns southward, the right wing making eighteen miles, and camping on the Euharlee Creek, three miles west of Stilesboro. Prisoners and stores were captured but no resistance was found. On the 24th marched still southward, through Van Wert to the Dug Down Mountains, Jeff. C. Davis's command reaching us from Rome at that place. On the 25th moved over Dug Down Mountains towards Dallas. In the afternoon Hooker's Corps, the 20th, came upon the enemy and a severe engagement ensued, in which the Corps lost heavily. It lasted until dark, our troops driving the enemy within their entrenchments, the rebels leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

By this movement of Sherman's, Johnston had been (to use a rebel expression) "flanked" out of his position in the Gap of the Altoona Mountains, and forced into the field. On the 25th, while the left wing was engaged, the right moved upon and occupied Dallas, the advance, Smith's Division of the 15th army corps, having a severe skirmish. On the 27th there was heavy skirmishing on the whole line, the rebels being entrenched along their whole front and being in full force. The loss on the right light, Davis' division, in killed and wounded 200, and captured 100. In the evening Garrard's cavalry division had a sharp engagement with Foust and Wheeler on extreme right—We captured sixty-two prisoners, and drove the rebels two miles—7th Pa. and 4th Mich. cavalry were engaged. Williamson's brigade, of Osterhaus' division, was flanked in the afternoon, but lost only 75—many of them missing. A battle may be expected at any minute. I send you a list of casualties of the right wing.

As I send by courier, I can give you no more news at present.

JACK.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—But little more fighting, save picket skirmishing, occurred on Thursday afternoon, though a few prisoners were picked up and taken to headquarters; and from some of these valuable information was obtained. How Johnston had managed to discover our movements, however, was not solved; but it is believed that there were some treachery among clerks or others, who had transcribed general orders.

The prisoners asserted that Johnston's force numbered from 45,000 to 50,000 men, from 6,000 to 10,000 of whom were new troops—many of them unfit for duty, because of ill health, which is no excuse from the sweeping rebel conscription.

During Friday heavy reconnoitering and continued skirmishing were kept up, with, however, a trifling loss to both sides. We captured about fifty prisoners, including two Captains and four Lieutenants. One rebel Colonel narrowly escaped a cavalry dash on their pickets.

On Saturday our forces pushed out upon the enemy, and a number of severe fights occurred, in each of which the rebels were terribly handled. The fighting was chiefly done by McPherson's command, though other corps took part occasionally. The rebels had no mountains to shield them; they had not even hills of consequence upon which to erect batteries. The country was wooded heavily, and the rebels had improvised breastworks for their protection. But the timber aided us, rather than them, as it enabled our commanders to conceal both their designs and strength, and the consequence was that, after reconnoitering, Indian fashion, by dodging behind trees and ascertaining the position of their rifle-pits, a heavy column would be formed under a dense cluster of underbrush which would suddenly throw itself upon the rebel rifle-pits, pouring in upon them volleys which were too deadly to be endured. Usually one fire from the breastworks was all that impeded the progress of our men. The rebels seldom halted to reload, but flew pell-mell to the rear, seeking safety beyond the reach of our guns.

The rebel ground enabled our riflemen to direct an unerring aim upon the fugitives, who fell by scores, and sometimes by hundreds. There were no Resaca or Chattanooga hills behind which they could seek protection, so that their only safety was in direct flight, until our column ceased to pursue.

It was this circumstance which caused the great disproportion between the rebel and national losses, which stand as 2,500 to 300. Comparatively few prisoners were taken, for, somehow, there has been little disposition to make captures since the massacre at Fort Pillow.

Since Saturday, up to the latest dates received, there has been no fighting; but I presume Sherman has advanced long ere this; and I doubt not he is to-day in Atlanta, as I do not believe Johnston will give him battle. Atlanta is twenty-eight miles from Dallas, and situated in a level country, and I am positively informed that there are but few earth-works or other fortifications there. Indeed, when the rebels abandoned Resaca, they admitted they could resist nowhere.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

Accidental Explosion of Four Monster Torpedoes near Newbern, N. C.—Over Seventy Persons Instantly Killed.

BACHELOR'S CREEK, N. C., May 27, 1864.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the train at this station from Newbern, a terrible explosion attended the removal of four torpedoes from the cars to the platform. Forty odd soldiers and negroes were blown into eternity in an instant, while between twenty and thirty persons, white and black, were wounded and mangled in a manner frightful to behold.

The train which left Newbern at three o'clock in the afternoon brought to the outposts the remaining four of thirteen torpedoes, of monstrous weight and proportions, intended to complete the blockade of the Neuse River, in the direction of Kinston. The last of the four was about reaching the station platform when an accidental blow from a log of wood striking upon the cap, exploded the torpedo. The concussion was so great that the other three followed on the explosion of the first, and so quick as to make but one mighty report, like the crash of a thousand pieces of artillery fired simultaneously. The disaster was one of the most appalling and heartrending that has happened in this country in a series of years. Soldiers whose gallantry has been displayed on the battle fields and whose eagerness to hear the news from their brave comrades in Virginia had brought them clustering around the [illegible]

The greatest sufferers by this terrible catastrophe was the 132d New York, stationed for the last twelve months at this point, and whose camp is adjacent to the railroad station. The friends and relatives of the killed and wounded are mostly in New York and Brooklyn.

[illegible] number between twenty and twenty-five.

This sad accident, entailing such fearful consequences [illegible] A number of the wounded of the 132d New York are badly mangled, and will perhaps die.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Graphic Details of Events up to Tuesday Night.

Movements from the North Anna to the Pamunky.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Swinton, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, sends the following report to that paper to-night:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
In the field, near Hanover Town, Va.,
Tuesday, May 31.

By one of those odd coincidences, of which the history of the Virginia campaign is so full, Gen. Grant's headquarters are this morning at the very point which formed the extreme right wing of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign two years ago. Howes' Shop, near which we now are, four or five miles southwest of Hanover Court House, was then occupied by the 5th regular cavalry, as an outpost, and it was here, just two years ago, that Stuart, moving from Hanover Court House, to make a raid around McClellan's lines, struck our right flank.

Draw a line of five or six miles in length, from Pamunky near Hanover Court House, where our right now rests, almost due south to the Totopotomoy Creek, three miles south of Hanoverton, and you will have our line of battle as it now stands. Five miles west of our line runs the famous stream Chickahominy. Along that river in front of, and covering that of the Virginia Central Railroad, from Atlee's Station to Shady Grove, five miles north of Richmond, the rebel front is formed midway in the interval that divides these two points. The skirmish lines of the two armies meet, and to our ears the morning air brings the crackle of musketry, like the spattering of a [illegible], while now and then comes the boom of guns, whose reverberations are easily heard in the capital of rebellion.

Gaines' Mills and Mechanicsville are within an hour's ride. Fair Oaks you can reach in a two hours' stroll. Richmond is ten miles off. It is there that history repeats itself. The present position of this army is the result of that fine turning movement, which, commencing on Thursday last, in two days planted our corps across the Pamunky river, rendered useless the elaborate defenses of the South Anna, and secured us communication with York river, the Chesapeake, and the ample resources which those waters float. Of this movement, I have sent you such reports as it has been possible to send with such unfrequent opportunities of communication as are offered.

It appears to be conceived that this movement is understood to be a following up of the enemy, who is supposed to have fallen back from his lines between the North and South Anna—a conception which does injustice to the generalship of our commander. It was not Lee but Grant that took the initiative. Lee would gladly have remained in his line along the South Anna, and would willingly have awaited battle there, but was forced out of this cherished position just as he was compelled to evacuate the lines of Spottsylvania, by an offensive movement, threatening his communications—a movement bold in conception and masterly in execution. "Grant," says the *Examiner* of Saturday, the 28th, "has definitely declined battle at Hanover Junction. Perhaps we should say that his army has saved him the trouble of declining it. It is certain that both armies are moving. Two stories have lately prevailed of the direction which Grant is going. One account represented a large body of Yankees at Negro Foot in the upper part of Hanover, but it has not been confirmed as is unlikely. The more probable statement is that Grant put fortifications along his line before the Junction to prevent an attack from General Lee, and then returning to the northern bank of the North Anna, passed down the Pamunkey to Hanoverton, a few miles above the Piping Tree, the point to which boats can come. Here he is said to have crossed the river with the greater part of his force. If Grant has really landed there, he may be said to have already reached the destination predicted for him since his check at Spottsylvania—the York and Peninsula. His next base will be the Pamunkey and York, the White House and West Point. Unable to remove the obstacle on the threshold of his proposed campaign, nothing was left but to abandon it, and make his way down the Rappahannock to the head waters of the York, a monstrous circle to reach a point where he might have landed on the first of May, had not his head been addled by his victories over Pemberton and Bragg."

This is the tone of men who, knowing the prodigious labor expended in fortifying a chosen position, themselves compelled to forfeit its advantages and seek elsewhere and ominously nearer their capital, a new line of defense. Certainly, if the Richmond journalists find any satisfaction in the monstrous circuit the army has made, the point at which it has aimed, this army is in condition to share the sentiments.

Recrossing the North Anna on Thursday night and Friday morning, the corps were directed on parallel roads down the course of the Pamunkey to the town of Hanover, in the vicinity of which two divisions of cavalry crossed the river at six in the morning. Three hours afterwards, Russell's division of the 6th corps, after a beautiful march of twenty-two miles, made the passage. The enemy apparently not expecting the crossing to be made so far down the river, had only a cavalry force in observation at this point. The party was easily driven off, 60 being captured. The fords were uncovered for the passage of the army which was effected during the day. It is certain that it was not till this movement was fairly under way that Lee commenced the maneuvering necessary to meet it. "Grant," says the correspondent of the Richmond papers, writing on Friday, "last night commenced moving rapidly toward our right with his whole force, and corresponding movements are now on foot on our side to meet those of Grant's."

The movement necessary on the part of the rebels was a simple change of front, and a retrograde march due south along the railroad, and ten miles would bring them to the Chickahominy. For us, on the contrary, it was necessary to give a great development to our left, so that to reach the same point in which the enemy could make in a ten mile march, it was necessary for us to march something like thirty miles. That is, we had to march in a southeast direction to effect the passage of the river, and then move westward for the purpose of striking the enemy or meeting his advance.

This detour or "monstrous circuit," as the Richmond writers term it, was necessitated by two different considerations: First, because a flank march of the kind determined upon is one which is always somewhat hazardous in the face of a vigilant and energetic opponent, and secondly, because it was a prime desideratum to open up a water base, our communications having been abandoned when this move was initiated.

This was secured yesterday, when a cavalry force was sent down to White House, and to-day our water transportation is reported at that point. The work of the past three days has been the steady pressing forward of forces from Hanoverton to the westward, in a line leading to the Chickahominy, and the Virginia Central and Fredericksburg & Richmond Railroads.

The advance of Gregg's division on Saturday developed the enemy with his entire cavalry force and a portion of his infantry, covering those roads, and brought on an engagement, which, from the losses on both sides, ranks among the heaviest cavalry fights of the war. Gregg's division lost over 300 men and forty officers, but drove the enemy, and during Sunday and yesterday our front has been steadily advancing. Yesterday (Monday) the 30th, found our right in front of Hanover Court House, while our left stretched beyond Totopotomy Creek, about ten miles from the rebel capital. The enemy showed in our front a line of battle and skirmish line formed by part of the corps of Ewell and Hill.

During yesterday evening skirmishing took place we feeling the enemy's line.

Early in the morning, Crawford's division of Warren's corps moved in support of Gen. Griffin's division, which was moving out on the road toward Bole Creek. It was directed by Gen Warren to support Griffin's left, as he advanced. The road to Mechanicsville ran parallel to the road upon which it was advancing and was held firmly by the enemy's cavalry and some infantry. Crawford determined to push for this road, cross if possible, and advance towards Mechanicsville.

Accordingly he ordered Col. Hardin forward with the first brigade, directing him to advance the picket line in his front to support it closely, and move for the Mechanicsville road. It was nearly three-fourths of a mile from our left flank.

Hardin pushed in and soon found the enemy's cavalry, which he drove across the road, occupying it. Forming when the enemy advanced his line of battle directly on his flank.

Crawford sent two regiments to his support, but the enemy attacked on both flanks, and finding the force hotly engaged, he moved to the field with his whole division. The enemy having flanked Hardin when he arrived, Crawford hastily threw Fisher's brigade to hold the right, and advanced Col. Kitchen, with two regiments, to support the line on the left, but it was too late. He ordered the line to fall back to the crest of a hill. Here he extended it and ordered the men to throw up intrenchments.

Old rails, logs, and whatever was handy were used and breastworks soon prepared, after which Fisher's brigade was thrown across a ravine on the right, and nine pieces of artillery planted to sweep the ravine. Hardly were the men in position when the rebels advanced their line of battle directly upon our line. Awaiting their coming until they were within 100 yards, the Pennsylvania Reserves opened a very heavy fire. The rebel colors were shot down and were not raised again, whoever had them crawled away with them. Twice they rallied, were advanced, each time they were driven back until the men lay down, when they commenced running back and our line marched out of their works and took seventy prisoners, among them six officers. A very large number of the enemy were killed, among them a colonel, many officers, and 300 dead were left lying in our front inside of the line of skirmishers. Crawford lost a considerable number of men. Brig.-General Ramsay was left on the field and reported killed. Col. W. H. Kent, of the 6th Regulars, was shot through the hand; Capt. Worth, of the 6th, was also wounded; Col. Tyrel is killed: Sergeant Thompson of the Bucktails, who captured the battle flag of the 15th Georgia, at Gettysburg, was wounded and made prisoner.

When the attack was made upon Warren, Hancock was ordered at 8 o'clock last evening to make a diversion in his favor. The order was vigorously executed and after a couple of hours a heavy cannonade was kept up on the rebel position by several batteries and six mortars. This morning finds our line in much the same formation as it had yesterday. The 6th corps (Wright's) holds the right, then the 2d (Hancock's); the 5th (Warren's), and then the 9th (Burnside's), which hold our left. The only portion of our force thus far engaged to-day is Hancock's corps, from whose front I have just returned.

The divisions of Birney on the right and Barlow on the center, while I remained on the ground, advanced about six hundred yards, carrying the enemy's first line, which was held by a strong skirmish force. Birney captured forty prisoners, who proved to belong to Breckinridge's command.

There is hardly a doubt, however, that the position now held by the rebels in our front is but an advanced line, which they will hold as long as possible for the purpose of gaining time to perfect their defenses on the Chickahominy. On that historic line, it is now fully expected that we shall, ere long, deliver battle. I need not say that in the relative positions of the two opposing forces this is the only field fight we are likely to have outside of Richmond, and that its result must decide whether the rebel capital can be carried by a *coup de main*, or whether it is destined to become the object of a summer's siege.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.

Patriotism of the 100 Day Men—30,000 Reinforcements Join Grant—The Army Enthusiastic.

[From the Detroit Advertiser June 3.]

Dr. J. C. Wilson, of Flint, formerly Surgeon of the 8th Michigan, has just returned from the front. Dr. Wilson moved with the army to Spottsylvania Court House, after the evacuation of Fredericksburg, and was attending to his duties during the last fights in that vicinity. He next moved with our rapidly advancing and victorious army to the south bank of the North Anna. He then came back to Port Royal, on Friday last with 250 wounded men of the battle of Thursday, fought on the south bank of that river. These were the last wounded sent to that point as our base of supplies was at that time changed from Port Royal to White House. Dr. Wilson states that of the 17th Michigan, which went into the Wilderness fights several hundred strong, only seventy are left fit for duty, and those are acting as provost guard at the headquarters of General Willcox.

He describes the way Grant moves his men as unparalleled in the history of the Army of the Potomac. It is done with a celerity, a dispatch and a harmony hitherto unknown. There is no destruction of property, no abandonment of trains, no captures by the enemy, and all moves with a uniformity and harmony, evoked and directed by a master mind who knows his strength and controls the situation.

Dr. Wilson states that after leaving Spottsylvania, our army was in the garden of Virginia. The fields seemed well cultivated and gave promise of abundant crops. They had never been desolated by the tread of contending armies and looked green, fresh and beautiful.

Dr. Wilson left Port Royal on Saturday last, with all the wounded from that point, who were sent to the hospitals in Washington. On Sunday, while coming up the Potomac, he met 30,000 troops going forward to reinforce Gen. Grant at his new base of supplies at the White House. There were thirteen large transports [illegible] Some of these regiments are [illegible] strong. Although designed to occupy the defenses of Washington, their patriotic fervor has induced them to volunteer to go to the front. Regiments are daily volunteering to go forward, until 30,000 of them have been sent off. Dr. Wilson states that the morale of the entire army never was better. They are jubilant, enthusiastic, and sure of success, having entire faith in the wisdom, skill and ability of our commanders to cope with this last desperate, expiring effort of the rebellion.

THE OCEAN CABLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* of May 20th, writes as follows:

The Emperor Napoleon seems bent on adding to his glories that of having connected Europe with America. For some time the Imperial Government have been examining the project submitted to them by some American engineers of laying down a cable between France and America. This scheme, it appears, has obtained their approval, for yesterday, the 18th ultimo, a convention was signed between France, Portugal, Italy, Brazil and Hayti, relative to it. The conditions on which the enterprise will be undertaken will probably appear in to-morrow's *Moniteur*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, 1864.

The receipts of grain for the week have been very large, and a consequent necessity for a large amount of currency to pay for it. This has created a scarcity which was quite generally felt on Friday and to-day, but we doubt not an ample supply will reach us within three or four days at farthest, and the pressure relieved.

The scarcity of currency of course produces an over supply of Eastern exchange, and yesterday and to-day, it has been quite a drug in the market, with a very large volume in the hands of the bankers. It would be difficult to quote it except by nominal figures: say ¼ discount buying and par selling. Of course purchases have been made by bankers at considerably below a ¼—perhaps as low as ½, but we believe none of them have sold to customers below the quotation. An influx of currency, which will be sure to come, will stiffen up exchange to the old quotations.

The Gold market was quiet to-day in New York, with very little fluctuation. The following is the range: 10 a. m., 191; 11, 190¾; 12 m., 191. The market here was dull and but little offering. The buying rate was [illegible]. Silver dull and nominal at 175@176, with but little offering.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.—One of the most important propositions yet submitted in regard to the new National Banks is that they should keep on hand a reserve of specie. Nothing, it would seem, can be desired that will prove of more service to those banks, to those who do business with them, or the public at large, than such a reserve; and we are pleased to hear that the petitions to Congress upon the subject have been signed by Presidents of banks and others of that practical knowledge and experience in financial matters. The moment it is known that the National Banks have a reserve of specie in their vaults, that moment a new and increased value will be imparted, not only to the bills of said the shares in those banks, but to all the public securities of the Government.

☞ The imports of wool into New York for the year 1863 were [illegible] lbs, and for the year 1862, [illegible] lbs; from December 28d, 1863, to April 28, 1864, they were [illegible], and for the month ending May, 1864, [illegible].

THE $75,000,000 LOAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for the sale of $75,000,000 United States bonds redeemable in 1881. Offers are to be received at the Treasury Department until noon on the 15th of the present month. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the 1st days of January and July. The bonds will be for $50 and upwards. Two ℔ cent. of the principal must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the assistant Treasurers, or with any National Bank. This loan is made in order to insure the greatest possible vigor of operations of the armies now moving against the insurgents. The loan is explained in detail under our telegraphic head.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash. June 4, 1864. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	....	Harlem	[illegible]	....
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	....	Quicksilver	[illegible]	....
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]	....	Cleve & Tol.	[illegible]	....
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	....	Reading	[illegible]	....
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	....	Hudson River	[illegible]	....
C. & P.	[illegible]	....	Tol. & W. (pfd.)	[illegible]	....
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	....	Ill. 6 per cents	[illegible]	....
M. S. (pfd)	[illegible]	....	War loan bds.	[illegible]	....
P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]	....	U. S. 6 ℔ cent. 5-20 coupons	[illegible]	....
M. C.	[illegible]	....	U. S. 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1881	[illegible]	....
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	....	U. S. 7-30s	[illegible]	....
C. & A. (pfd).	[illegible]	....	U. S. 1 yr. crt.	[illegible]	....
Galena	[illegible]	....	American Gold	[illegible]	....
Rock Island	[illegible]	....			
Ill. Central	[illegible]	....			
B. & Q.	[illegible]	....			

MARKET—1st Board dull. No 2nd Board, Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	4,236	6,000
Barley, bu	[illegible]	—
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	—
Flax Seed, lbs	[illegible]	—
Broom Corn	[illegible]	—
Cut Meats, lbs	6,000	—
Beef, brls	—	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	—
L. Hogs	[illegible]	—
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	—	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	—

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but owing to the stringency in the money market there was less demand for produce by speculators, and there was comparatively a light business done.

Flour was dull, but there is no change in quotations. Only about 1,200 bbls changed hands, at $9.00 for white winter extras; [illegible] for low grade to good spring extras; and [illegible] for spring superfine.

Wheat ruled firm, with a good shipping demand for No 1 Spring, at an advance of ½c on yesterday's prices, but No 2 Spring was less active, and there was no material change in prices. About 175,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at [illegible] for No 1 Spring; [illegible] for No 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at [illegible] for No 1 and [illegible] for No 2.

The receipts of Corn were unusually heavy—amounting to upwards of 200,000 bushels—and under a less active demand by shippers, the market was quiet, and prices fell about 1c per bushel—with sales of about 150,000 bushels at [illegible] for good to choice River Corn afloat; [illegible] for No. 1 Corn in store; [illegible] for No. 2 Corn in store; and [illegible] for Rejected Corn—the market closing quiet at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2.

Oats were in fair demand by shippers, and the market ruled firm—with sales of about 25,000 bushels, at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2—the market closing firm.

Rye was dull and heavy, and we note light sales of No. 2 at [illegible]. Barley was almost wholly neglected.

There was an improved inquiry for Highwines and we note an advance in prices of 1½c per gallon—with sales of 1,600 bbls, at a range of [illegible]—the market closing with a good demand at $1.34—sellers generally holding at $1.35.

Mess Pork was in good demand and firm—with sales of 400 bbls heavy at [illegible], and 300 bbls country at [illegible]. Lard is quiet but firm, with sales of choice kettle at 14c.

Salt was quiet and steady at yesterday's advance.

Freights were firm, with light engagements at 15c for corn to Buffalo by sail, and 18c for the same by steam.

In Groceries the market has been a little more active. Country buyers have been in fair attendance seemingly more reconciled to submit to the high rates which have so long prevailed. The leading staples are all held very firm and with no change in our previous quotations. Coffee is rather quiet, and for Tea the market is still inactive, but other descriptions are in fair demand.

The supply of old Cheese is nearly exhausted. New Hamburg and Western Reserve are in larger receipt. Market quiet and steady.

Strawberries have been in very active demand, and prices have gone as high as $8.40 ℔ bu for extra qualities. This is probably owing to the extra demand of Saturday.

Dried apples are in small supply, and limited demand. Choice qualities still firm, common fruit easier, and with a downward tendency.

Foreign Fruits are in small demand, but with additional duties, and the high rates of Gold, the market rules very firm.

Whitefish in nominal supply, and very firm at present quotations. Mackerel are in more active demand, with limited receipts. On previous quotations we note an advance of [illegible] on half brls and of [illegible] on kegs.

There is a very limited demand in Leather for heavy goods, and prices consequently rule easier, but without quotable change. Light Leathers are more active and very firm at present quotations.

The demand for Hides is still small. Shippers are doing as little as possible. Prices are unchanged, but easy.

The Lumber market has been more active, chiefly owing to the arrival of the principal part of the Muskegon fleet. Good Lumber is very active and firm. Common Lumber is still dull and depressed.

Shingles in small receipt, with a good demand, and the market very firm. We to-day quote a sale of 2,000,000 Rogue River shaved Shingles at [illegible].

The Market for Beef Cattle continues active and prices rule firm at previous quotations. The receipts have been very limited, and entered sales amount only to 741 head at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] gross.

The demand for Hogs is still very active, and with liberal receipts the sales amount to 3,150 head at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] gross. Prices continue firm and unchanged.

In another column will be found our special telegraphic dispatch from Albany this evening.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4.

There was a slim attendance at the Sherman House this evening, and very little business was transacted.

WHEAT opened unusually flat, and it appeared at one time as if nothing whatever would be done; but towards the close, owing to a reported advance in gold, an active demand sprung up, and about 75,000 bushels changed hands, at [illegible] for No. 1 spring and [illegible] for No. 2 spring—as follows: [illegible] No. 1 spring at $1.28—mostly to-day's receipts; [illegible] No. 2 spring at [illegible]; [illegible] do. at $1.26—the market closing firm at $1.29 for No. 1 and $1.26 for No. 2.

CORN was inactive—buyers and sellers being ½c apart. The sales were: 15,000 bu. No. 2 corn, in store, at [illegible]; 15,000 bu do. at $1.10 closing with a fair demand at [illegible]. No. 2 Corn was neglected.

OATS were very firm—buyers offering [illegible] and holders asking 71c. Sales were: 10,400 bu. No. 1 (in the afternoon) at [illegible]; 1,600 bu. do. (in the evening) at [illegible]—closing firm at outside quotation.

HIGHWINES were very firm, with sales of 600 brls at [illegible]—sellers generally holding at [illegible].

PROVISIONS were [illegible] in good demand [illegible] in fair request, with sales of 250 tres prime steam [illegible].

FOREIGN SALT was in [illegible] active request and firmer, and we note sales of [illegible] Ground Alum at [illegible] ℔ sack.

FREIGHTS were firm at full rates. The propeller [illegible] was engaged in the afternoon at 15c for corn to Buffalo.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We are gratified to learn that Mr. Chas. S. Moore, one of our popular young commission merchants, and well and favorably known for many years to every grain operator on 'Change, has been appointed by the President, U. S. Paymaster, with the rank of Major of cavalry. He is under orders to report immediately [illegible] and he leaves behind him a clean record and the best wishes of all.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday [illegible] feet. With the arrival of the principal part of the Muskegon fleet, the market has been more active, and for cargoes of prime Lumber there was more competition this morning among city dealers than we have observed previously this season. For best class Lumber prices are evidently firmer, tending upwards. The demand continues very inactive for common Lumber, and prices have evidently a downward tendency.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday [illegible]. Market more active, and firmer at previous quotations. We quote to-day the heaviest sale of Shaved Shingles made this season, namely, two millions Rogue River, at [illegible], sold to arrive.

LATH—Receipts very small, and in fair demand. Prices firm and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schooner Mary, from Muskegon, sold by Tremwell, [illegible] feet lumber, ½ strips at [illegible]; cargo schooner Alice, from Muskegon, [illegible] feet best lumber, ½ strips, at [illegible]; cargo schooner Illinois, from Muskegon, sold by Tremwell, [illegible] feet best lumber, ½ strips at [illegible]; cargo schooner Fisher, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, [illegible] mixed lumber at [illegible]; cargo schooner Odin, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, ½ strips, at [illegible]; cargo schooner Forester, from Muskegon, sold by MacDonald, [illegible] sawed shingles at [illegible]; [illegible] shaved do at [illegible].

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending June 4, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since May 7, 1864.

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 7	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do cars of 200 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

The total receipts at the various yards in the city during the week [illegible]

[illegible] had the effect of maintaining high prices. We quote the prices of the market this evening and compared with last Saturday evening, from which it will be seen that during the present week an advance of [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs has taken place on prime to extra beeves.

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4.—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the week, amounting to no less than 6,211 head, and nearly double those of the week before, would apparently have been sufficient for the present demand; but a large proportion of these consisted of heavy droves of fat cattle which had been contracted for early in the spring, by some of our principal Eastern shippers, and therefore formed no part of the offerings on the market. The result has been that from day to day buyers have been more numerous than sellers, and stock has ruled higher and firmer than for several weeks past. The entire receipts of the market, on contract and otherwise, have mainly consisted of Illinois beeves, more so than during any previous week of the season, and although there has been a smaller proportion of very extra and fancy grades, yet there has been no deficiency in that of prime well fed shipping qualities. It is probable that the demand has been more active than under ordinary circumstances owing to the inflated prices which prevailed in Albany on Friday and Saturday last, and again in New York at the commencement of the present week. This, together with the limited supply in those markets, has offered a powerful inducement to drovers to send along all they could, without any possible delay. The receipts up to Wednesday evening amounted only to 1,270 head, and the entered sales, according to our daily returns, to 1,202 head. On Thursday the amount of business to be done depended entirely on the receipts. These consisted of about [illegible] head, of which [illegible]—all available, the rest being shipped through—were sold. The entered sales from Thursday morning to the close of the market this evening amount to 2,386 head, against 4,941 head received, thus leaving a balance of 2,555 head, which have either been sold in the yards without any registering such sales in the books, or shipped through on owners' account. The shipments of contract cattle not appearing in the entered transactions of the market will amount to upwards of 1,500 head. With but little prospect of any great improvement on the present supply, it is clear that with a continuance of anything near the present Eastern demand, a ready sale will be found for prime qualities of shipping stock; there is, however, an increasing indisposition to buy inferior grades—as beyond the requirements of city butchers there is no demand for them. Rough, thin oxen, at all times unsaleable, are especially so now, and the lowest imaginable prices are with difficulty obtained for them.

The entered sales at the various yards to-day amount to 741 head, and which embrace all the stock offered, at prices ranging from [illegible], principally at [illegible] per 100 lbs. There is very little stock left over in the yards this evening unsold.

The following are the principal sales made during the week: Baldwin sold McPherson on old contract, 78 head, distillery cattle, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; to Hyman & Co. 120 head, of the same description averaging 1,182 lbs, at [illegible]; and to M. Dalton 26 head, of the same description, estimated weight 1,270 lbs, at [illegible] per head; Chicago Distillery Company, sold Rosenthal & Co. 119 head, averaging [illegible] lbs at [illegible]; J. B. Bone, Sangamon Co. sold Obendorf & Co 70 head, Illinois Steers averaging [illegible] lbs at [illegible]; M. Brewer of Logan Co. Illinois, sold Obendorf 33 head extra grade, averaging 1,406 lbs at [illegible]; Shaw, also of Logan Co., sold McPherson 26 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,372 lbs at [illegible]; John Adams sold Morris, Waixel & Heinemann 14 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,380 lbs at [illegible]; and to Moore 42 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,250 lbs at [illegible]; J. Gridley sold Boland 22 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,178 lbs at [illegible]; Greenbaum sold Hyman & Co. 137 head extra grade, Illinois Steers, averaging 1,303 lbs at [illegible]; George Adams sold Rosenthal & Co. 37 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1088 lbs at [illegible]; Curtis sold Ruble & Co 15 head very extra Illinois steers, fed in Bureau Co averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at [illegible]; John Adams sold Ruble & Co. 100 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at [illegible]; J. Davidson, of Young America, sold the following droves of extra Illinois 3 and 4 year old steers, to Rubel & Co.—[illegible] head averaging 1,[illegible] lbs. at [illegible]; [illegible] head averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; and to Rosenthal & Co., [illegible] head averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; J. Groves, of Sangamon Co., sold Gordon [illegible] head very extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,278 lbs, at [illegible]; John Adams sold Campbell & Co. [illegible] head extra grade, fed at Jacksonville, Ill., averaging 1,278 lbs, at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Lee	Flanigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Obendorf	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brain	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grover	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crosby	Alexander & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kirchway	Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haskin	Bundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferris	Brady	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Campbell & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Co	McGraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence & Co.	Morris W & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Murphy	Kirkwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 12,[illegible] head. This is [illegible] head less than were received last week, and 3,1[illegible] head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The supply of Hogs during the week has been only adequate to the activity of the market. There has been no change in the firmness so apparent during the previous week. The market closed this evening firm and unchanged at the quotations given on last Saturday evening.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening:

Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]
Common to Medium	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4.—The Hog market during the week has been well supplied with stock, and the active shipping demand which has been so prominent for many weeks past, has not abated in the slightest degree, on the other hand there has appeared to be no greater effort needed to dispose of a supply of 4,000 head per day, than of less than half that number. It appears that in the Eastern and other markets the supply has been somewhat decreased, which may account, not only for the marked activity of this market, but also for the absence of those fluctuations by which it is usually characterized. In point of quality, the proportion of heavy, well fed, even hogs, received this week, has been fully equal to those of any previous week this year. We have seldom seen the yards so free from inferior mixed Hogs, the supply of which, during the early part of May, was so prominent, so much so, as to lead to the impression that heavier Hogs of extra quality were not to be had. The demand during the week has almost entirely been confined to shippers [illegible] for the Eastern States, and have [illegible] the importance of this market [illegible] number of Western Hogs. The receipts of the week have been promptly sold. There were in the yards this morning, upwards of 3,000 Hogs, and the daily receipts at the yards amounted to about [illegible] head. The entered sales amount to [illegible] head, at [illegible], principally at [illegible] per 100 lbs. The market closed firm and active, with little if any stock left over unsold.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	W. B. Timms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McElhaney	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walworth & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trowbridge	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Vechten	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nash	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Marts	Hursley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bynearson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nash	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baxwell	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Metcalf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardner & Co.	Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Cochrane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kinder	Tobey & Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	J. W. Kelley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pettit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Severidge	Metcalf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demsey	H. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sorenson	Peters & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loomis & Co.	Sanborn & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Markets—June [illegible]

COTTON rather more active, at [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Money Market—June [illegible]

Money more active at [illegible] Sterling [illegible] Gold [illegible] exports of specie to-day, [illegible] Governments steady; 5-20 coupons [illegible]

Baltimore Market—June [illegible]

FLOUR very dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. [illegible] Sales [illegible]

WHISKY quiet.

Philadelphia Market—June [illegible]

FLOUR—firm.

GRAIN—Wheat, red [illegible] Corn [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Firm. Crude [illegible]

WHISKY—Dull at [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, [illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
21 Broadway, N. Y.

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 2d, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev. 3d District Kentucky.
CHAS. B. COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
[illegible], Marshal General of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
GEO. F. DOERN, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & FARNHILL, Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main street, Louisville.
HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market and Third street, Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH, of Steamer Maj. Anderson.
MAJ. L. F. THURSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army.
[illegible], National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible], 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.

Sold in Chicago at wholesale and retail by
M. SCOVIL, 98 Randolph street.

To the Martyrs of Liver Complaint.

[illegible]

Insoluble Cement.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MR. PARTON'S NEW BOOK,
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
IS NOW READY.

[illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS

[illegible]

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

[illegible]

MARINE LI

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MR. PARTON'S NEW W

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

BENJAMIN FRANK

IS NOW READY.

[illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLA

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Insoluble Cement.

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

[illegible]

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF

F. GRANGER ADAMS.

I have decided to close my business as a private banker after [illegible]. In connection with T. P. Tallman, who has had a large share in the management of my business for the last two years, I have purchased the controlling interest in the Traders Bank.

I recommend my customers to change their accounts from me to the Traders Bank, and believe their business will be kindly and satisfactorily attended to.

F. GRANGER ADAMS.

TRADERS BANK, CHICAGO.

CAPITAL . . . $50,000.

F. G. ADAMS, Prest. T. P. TALLMAN, Cash.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,

BOSTON.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BANKER.

Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

5-20 BONDS AND U. S. SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Particular attention given to orders for

Mining Stocks.

Mr. WM. F. D. [illegible] attends the Boston Brokers' Board. Bank, Railroad, Manufacturing and Copper Stocks bought on commission. Collections remitted for on the day of payment.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,

No. 23 State st., Boston, Mass.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment of the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 30th day of May, A. D. 1864.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in. . . . $600,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.

E. E. BRAINTRO, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—The Notes of the MERCHANTS' BRANCH of the STATE BANK OF IOWA, at Davenport, will be redeemed at par at our office.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN.—The Stockholders of this Bank and their associates, having organized as

The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, will, on MONDAY NEXT, take the office in the Marine Bank Building, 154 Lake street, now occupied by Mr. Scammon as Private Banker, and thereafter the bills of said Bank will be redeemed at said office AT PAR in the legal currency of the country.

Mr. Scammon will continue his Private Banking Business, as usual, until the proper certificate shall be obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

BENJ. V. PAGE, Vice President.

C. F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

Chicago, May 12th, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, in the county of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1864.

No. 320. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Comptroller of the Currency.

Commission Merchants.

AKIN, HURLBUT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 South Water street, Chicago.

Cash advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions to be sold here, or in Buffalo, New York and Boston.

ANSEL AKIN. J. B. HURLBUT. THOMAS AKIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Salt,

And all Western Produce and Merchandise BOUGHT or SOLD.

187 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

W. L. UNDERWOOD,

SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD,

EDW. W. UNDERWOOD.

HILL, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Grain and Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents, 41 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4244. Orders and consignments solicited. References by permission—Tyler, Ullman & Co., Bankers, Chicago; Pollard & Goone; Bowen Brothers; King, Kellogg & Co.; Fargo & Hill; Geo. W. Flanders & Co.

LE V L. HILL. A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. JOHN HILL.

HARMON & DURKEE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Commercial Brokers, 22 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

214 Lake and 213 South Water streets, Chicago. Advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions consigned to L. Roberts & Co., New York, and Stanard, Gilbert & Co., St. Louis.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under firm and style of

HEMPSTEAD, NORTON & CO.,

having this day expired by limitation, is, by mutual consent dissolved.

Either member of the said firm is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.

[illegible] HEMPSTEAD,

M. S. NORTON,

J. M. SMITH.

Chicago, June 1, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

FAIRBANK & DENTON,

For the purpose of transacting a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Office No. 3 Board of Trade Building.

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Chicago, June 1st, 1864.

Business Cards.

FREDERIC COOK,

Superintending and Constructing

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P. O. Box 1585. Drawings and specifications prepared for the patent office, and for any description of machinery. [illegible]

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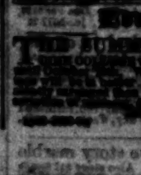


[illegible]

Meeting of Stockholders.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN

[illegible]

Educational.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the [illegible] day of May, 1864.

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for ADVERTISED LETTERS, give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

"If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

[illegible]

"3. HEAD letters with the writer's Post Office and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"4. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"5. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE, and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Initials.

W S C S Mirror....Commanding Officer co I 1st Ill Lt Artillery....North Western Soap Co....P O Drawer 6267....P O Drawer 4198....Clairvoyant....Agent of Wilson's Readers....208 South Dearborn street....Secretary Dearborn Lodge A F & A M....Secretary Thomas J Turner Lodge A F & A M....Secretary Blair Lodge A F & A M....Secretary Wabansia Lodge A F & A M....Secretary Oriental Lodge 33 A F & A M....Secretary Germania Lodge 182 A F & A M....Secretary Germania Lodge A F & A M....Secretary Waubansia Lodge 160 A F & A M....Agent of American Transportation Co....Druids' Hall....Drawer 6267....Edina Place, No. 126....Agent Western Agricultural Tool Co....Cashier of Bank of Chicago....J H....Clerk or Captain of steamer Planet....202 Randolph street....Freight Agent Union Transportation and Insurance Co....Grocery and Provision Store 139 and 141 Wells street....Adams Graining Machine Co....Advertising Department Weed's Sewing Machines....Woodsell's Express Agent....Agent Sloat's Elliptic Machine.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

THE BATTLE OF RESACA.

A Clear and Graphic Description.

We present below a carefully written and accurate statement of the battle of Resaca, written by our own correspondent, which, although it has been delayed upon its passage, will be read with interest:

IN THE FIELD NEAR RESACA,
May 18th, 1864.

At the close of my last letter, the grand army was in position confronting the rebel army, which had been in occupation or Northern Georgia. The flanking movement had been well and skilfully made, a road secured for supplies and the movement of troops. Johnston had been compelled to withdraw from Dalton—Sherman had followed with his main army, and was ready to give battle to the rebel army concentrated in his front.

The Federal army was in a novel position. Its front was north. The country in which the battle was fought is rolling and generally densely wooded, with a growth of timber and underwood. There are occasional openings and good roads. But it was very difficult at most points along the line of battle to see anything beyond our immediate vicinity.

The advance commenced early in the morning of the 13th. The troops were mainly on the road through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, the right resting at its intersection with the Dalton road, six miles from Resaca, the rebel left. The rebel pickets were well up to our front. The 3d cavalry division, Gen. Kilpatrick, had the advance, and soon drove in the enemy's pickets. Kilpatrick's command was followed by the army of the Tennessee, the 15th corps leading. These troops keeping the main road, the 20th corps moved to the left at its intersection with the Calhoun Road, and the remainder of the center and left, the 14th and 4th corps, taking the same direction at the intersection with the Dalton road. Kilpatrick's cavalry had moved forward, driving in the enemy's pickets, on the Resaca road, nearly to a cross road about two miles from Resaca, when General Kilpatrick was wounded in the leg and compelled to leave the field, the command devolving upon Col. Murray, of the 5th Kentucky cavalry.

When the head of the 15th corps reached the cross road to Calhoun Ferry, it moved to the right and went into position on each side of the Resaca road, the 16th moving down to its right. By 1 o'clock the different corps were all in position, the enemy was found, and the picket fire was quite lively.

Resaca is situated on the right bank of the Oostanaula River, a stream running in a southwesterly direction and not fordable. The object of the afternoon's work seemed to be to advance the right, so that the 16th corps should rest its right on the river and that the 15th should secure possession of the hills in front of Resaca.

About 2 o'clock Gen. Logan rode up from Sherman's headquarters of this corps—an old tree in the road, "Where is my staff? Broke up? There is work." Staff officers and orderlies were off with orders, and matters speedily began to assume the serious, lively appearance of preparation for battle.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters were near those of Gen Logan, on a patch of open timber. The scene there was characteristic and suggestive. Sherman was seated on the ground, leaning against a tree, his feet drawn up to him, and a map on his knees, his coat unbuttoned, his hat anti-regulation and sans cord. Cigar in mouth, he looked no older and not much worse than when he saved the first day's field at Shiloh—and footed it above Snake Bayou. Around him stood a large amount of rank—Thomas, and Hooker, Palmer, Logan, Elliott, Sickles, Butterfield and a small host of Major and Brigadier Generals. They were receiving their final instructions for the afternoon's field.

Logan moved first and drew the first fire In front of his second division was an open field, in it were the enemy's skirmishers—across in the woods his line of battle. At the bugle, the division fell into line of battle, deployed skirmishers, and swept across the field, driving the enemy in splendid style. Gen. Logan accompanied the line. At the same time Herron, who had fallen back off the main road to allow Hooker to move to the right, moved, on the double quick, to the left of Osterhaus, the two divisions pushing into the thick wood on the left of the Second—Dodge moved his command from the Ferry road down through the forrest to fill up the space between the fifteenth and the Oostanaula, his fourth division, Gen. Hatch, having the advance. After crossing the field, Gen. Morgan L. Smith entered the wood, and pushed rapidly for the hills in his front.

As the right of the 15th Corps came up on the rising ground beyond the open hill, it was found to be uncovered, Dodge's left not being up. The rebels opened a severe flanking fire, from which Lightburn's brigade suffered considerably. Gen. Smith brought up battery H, and with a few shots from his 20-pounder Parrott's, De Grasse upset and scattered the rebels and their barricades. The 15th moved steadily forward, driving the enemy for a mile and a half, until the Corps were in possession of the hills which they had been ordered to take. Their loss was comparatively light. The 16th made its connection to the river, but with a considerable loss to the 4th division. The 35th New Jersey and 25th Wisconsin received a fire from the opposite side of the river, while marching by the flank, from which they suffered severely. I send the list of their casualties, the skirmishing regiments, 111th Illinois, 57th Ohio, 6th Missouri, of Giles A. Smith's brigade, losing 9 killed and 24 wounded, and the 53d and 30th Ohio, of Lightburn's brigade, losing 54 killed and wounded.

The positions having been successfully and brilliantly carried, the remainder of the afternoon was occupied in straightening the lines, bringing up the batteries, a work of great labor and requiring much care, on account of the great number of hills and ravines and the thick growth of timber. The rattle of musketry was kept up by the skirmishing lines, the batteries occasionally putting in their heavy notes, so that there was much of the noise of battle until dark. Occasionally a man would come back wounded from the skirmish line, but no serious work was done after the right wing occupied its line.

In this afternoon's work the 111th Illinois, Colonel Martin, was for the first time under fire. It behaved well, losing eight killed and sixteen wounded.

The left and center moved into the positions ordered without serious opposition.

Lieut. John W. Rumsey, of Battery A, was wounded late in the afternoon by a fragment of shell. Capt. Wood had been compelled by severe illness to leave the field on the 7th, and Lieut. Rumsey was in command of the battery. The wound was severe, tearing off the flesh and denuding the bone of the right shoulder. He was a brave, intelligent officer, very highly esteemed by his men and his superior officers.

On the morning of the 14th, the skirmishers commenced firing as soon as it was light. The musketry extended along the fronts of both armies, and at intervals the different batteries opened. In the immediate front of Resaca, the 6th Ohio, Landgraeber's, and batteries A, B and H, of Chicago, tried their guns upon the town, the enemy's redoubts and the bridge. Their practice was most excellent. The school of artillery at the siege of Vicksburg exhibiting its training in every shot that was fired. During the forenoon nothing of any importance transpired.

Soon after noon the dance commenced in the center and left-center. First came the rattle of the skirmishers' musketry as they advanced; the batteries followed, their heavy voices echoing and reechoing through the ravines, among the hills and back to the mountains until the earth shook and the air was full of vibrations and every breath seemed a wave of sound. The heavy music of artillery ceased, and was succeeded by the long roll of musketry. Volley after volley was fired; then rose the cheers of the men, and the battle was opened. In plain language, the army of the Cumberland was assaulting the rebel position on Camp Creek, intrenched by rifle-pits in their front. The first fire of musketry was when the skirmishers were advanced. Under the fire of our batteries the assaulting columns were moved into their places so soon as the troops were deployed into line of battle. The artillery ceased, the advance commenced, with wild cheers from the men, on the double quick. The first terrible volley of musketry came from the enemy in his rifle pits; our line returned it in kind; and the struggle was commenced. A few minutes and the rifle pits were carried; a few minutes more and with a terrific yell another line of rebels came over the hill and assaulted our men. Artillery could not be used, it would kill alike friend and foe. The struggle was brief and we were driven out. This line was carried three different times within two hours and each time lost. The casualties were heavy on both sides. Johnston had evidently massed at that point, and it would seem for the purpose of himself making an attack upon the center along the Dalton road. The next morning the line was carried by Gen. Thomas and held.

During this terrible engagement on the left the right wing was quiet. Towards its close Gen. Morgan L. Smith opened his batteries upon Resaca and its fortifications to detain the rebels in his front from moving to the centre.

About five in the afternoon Gen. Logan received orders to make an assault upon the rebel lines in his front. On their right of the bridge, on a commanding elevation, the rebels had a redoubt mounting three twenty-four pounders on the face toward Logan. Still further back and on higher ground there was another redoubt. Between the first redoubt and the line occupied by the Fifteenth Corps were two ridges with a slight depression between them. The space between them and the rebel redoubts afforded an excellent cover to the troops which were massed in it, and was made safer and stronger by three lines of well constructed rifle pits. Between the ridge and the line of the Fifteenth Corps, the ground was an open field, sloping to the southwest, affording but little cover. Near the woods in which our troops lay was a creek not fordable.

Gen. Logan directed the assault to be made by one brigade from each of the first and second divisions. Gen. Chas. R. Wood's brigade, of the 1st division, and Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigade of the 2d division, were selected. The important and perilous charge could not have been entrusted to better men. The remainder of the divisions were put in position to give such immediate support to the brigades as circumstances might require, while the whole of the right wing that was in front acted as the principal reserve.

Generals Logan and Morgan L. Smith were in front, busy along the line. It being very difficult to cross the creek, the troops were passed over singly to the opposite bank on logs and in any way they best could, under the cover of a heavy fire from the batteries.

The brigade of Gen. Giles A. Smith consisted at the time of the 6th Mo., Col. Van Duzen, 111th Ill., Col. Martin, 127th Ill., Col. Curtis, 57th Ohio, Col. Rice, and 116th Ill., Col. Froman.

At six the line of skirmishers was advanced to the foot of the hill, driving the rebels. At the order the brigades sprang up from the bank under which they were covered, deployed and marched forward at a double-quick. The rebel main line occupied a rifle-pit along the crest of the hill, at the foot of which ran a sluggish creek some three or four feet in depth. Across this creek and up the hill into the rifle-pit they had been driven by the skirmishers. The distance from the lines where the two brigades deployed to the rifle-pit of the enemy was 250 yards. Across this space, exposed to a severe fire of musketry, our line advanced with trailed arms, forded the creek, and reached and carried the rebel rifle pit without a shot from their main line. It was well and magnificently done. The shouts of the men were answered by the cheers of their comrades of the corps that were heard for miles. The position had been carried, the problem now was to hold it. Gen. Wood's brigade was on the left and Gen. Giles A. Smith on the right. Under a heavy fire from the redoubts the rebels formed a column to retake the hill. Very soon a strong force, displaying seven regimental colors, was discovered moving to the attack in column, by regiments. From the hill, where Generals McPherson and Logan stood, the attacking column looked formidable. The whole force of the two brigades was deployed in front. The rebel column would strike in a few minutes. If it broke our line position was gone, and the brigades lost. Logan hurried along the front. It seemed but an instant when the whole rebel force made its assault upon the right of Giles Smith's brigade. The 116th Illinois, which was deployed as skirmishers, fell back, forming on the right and left of the 57th Ohio. Col. Froman had been wounded in crossing the creek. The rebel column, a portion of Hardee's corps, came boldly and steadily on. Col. Rice reserved his fire until the rebels were within sixty yards, when he delivered a terrible fire straight in their faces. At the same time the 111th Illinois and the right of Gen. Wood's brigade changed front a little towards the right, and the 127th Illinois on the extreme right changed direction to the left, and both wings poured in a terrific oblique fire on both sides of the rebel column. It staggered and fell back, but instantly reformed and renewed the assault and were again repulsed. They massed and assaulted Wood's brigade on the left, and were terribly repulsed. Failing in their direct assaults, they attempted to turn the right of our line. In their last assault, the oblique fire of the 127th was increased by a part of Lightburn's brigade. These assaults were rapidly and boldly made. Reinforcements were on their way to the front before the aids asking them ever reached Gen. Logan. But still the main heavy blows of the rebel assaults were received and repulsed by Wood's and Giles A. Smith's brigades before they reached them. The last effort of the enemy was an attempt to turn each flank. In this they were met by the supporting brigades, and repulsed with severe loss—our loss was less than three hundred. The rebel loss of course was very much greater. They admitted a loss of 2,000 during the day on their left. This charge and the engagement which ensued lasted until after dark, and was one of the best fights ever made within my experience by Federal troops. They were led by Gens. Wood and Giles A. Smith, two of the ablest brigade commanders in the field. The men behaved with the greatest coolness and courage while receiving the assaults of the rebel columns, the 57th Ohio against which the attack was directed, fired and loaded by front and rear rank at the command. The 127th Illinois loaded and fired at the word.

The rebel Colonel Stanton was killed, an Aid de Camp to Hardee was killed, and Gen. Hardee's horse killed under him. I have seen an Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 18th, which claims a victory in the battle on the center—and states that the battle in the evening with Logan was terribly severe—their losses heavy—but claims that they finally repulsed "the Yankee charge."

It would be unjust to omit to make record of the universal testimony of officers and men to the conduct of Col. Rice. With the utmost intrepidity and coolness he remained assisting the assault and handling his men as steadily and with the precision of a dress parade.

During the afternoon a force with a pontoon train had been moved to the ferry across the Oostanaula on the Calhoun Road, for the purpose of crossing and making lodgment on the south side of the river. The enemy was found there in force, and entrenched. The position of the Federal army after a hard day's work was this: The left and center was substantially as in the morning. They had fought against positions and a superior force, and had suffered severely. A portion of the right, two divisions of the fifteenth had taken and held an important position in front of the enemy's works at Resaca, while a division of the 16th corps was at the ferry intrenching. Howard had moved along the railroad within eight miles of Resaca. The particulars of the engagement on the Center your correspondent with the army of the Cumberland will furnish. During the night advance position of the 15th corps was thoroughly intrenched.

On the 15th the position at which the 15th corps had the battle of the day previous was carried without great loss. On the right, Sweeny's division of the 16th corps, with a portion of the 3d cavalry division, after a sharp engagement, crossed the Oostanaula at Calhoun Ferry. The passage was effected late in the afternoon.

The 16th was comparatively quiet until after midnight. Occasional shots were exchanged by the pickets. But the evening was the most quiet since the armies were engaged. About 2 in the morning a most tremendous artillery fire was opened by the batteries of the left, in consequence of the discovery of a movement of the enemy. A short time before day the railroad bridge was discovered to be on fire. The pickets of the brigades of Osterhaus and Morgan L. Smith were advanced, and the colors of the 57th Ohio were placed on the abandoned redoubt. Resaca was destitute of rebels and rebel property for purposes of war. We captured three guns, three forges—some caissons, a small quantity of salt and corn.

A rebel regiment was captured by Howard and a few vagabond pickets were picked up in various places. On the whole, Johnston had gone and to a great extent had taken his army with him. Twenty-four hours later and he could not have moved off so well and clearly. As to the rebel strength, judging from the length of the line that Johnston held, and the battle which he made on the 15th, at different points, it could not have been less than 40,000. Prisoners claimed that it was 60,000. As to Sherman's strength, I have no business to conjecture.

"REMEMBER FORT PILLOW"—THE RETALIATION POLICY INITIATED.—Two weeks since, opposite Natchez, Miss., a force of Union black troops was sent out to disperse a similar force of rebels. The latter were badly whipped and routed. The blacks went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember Fort Pillow." Eleven men were captured, but were immediately put to the sword on the spot where they surrendered. One rebel dropped upon his knees before a black soldier and begged for his life. The soldier [illegible] turned to his Captain and said, "Captain, what shall I do with this man?" "Do with him as he would do with you if he was in your place and you was in his," was the quick reply. Swift as thought a loyal bullet was sent from a Colt revolver through the rebel's head, and he fell dead before the black avenger. This may be considered severe by some, but to all such we say, "Remember Fort Pillow."—*Washington Republican.*

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING

A PIER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, June 2, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 13th, at 11 A. M., for the building of a pier at the mouth of Chicago River, according to plans and specifications now in preparation and to be seen at this office on and after June 6th.

The bids must be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Pier."

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE.

FRED LETZ.

O. J. ROSE,

Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County and State) ——————

(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

[illegible]

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Miscellaneous.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters,

95 and 97 West Randolph St,

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864.

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.

P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

—OF—

TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF,

AND

General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be

Promptly Disposed of and Quick Returns Made,

ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS,

31 Water street, New York City.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

ERICKSON & KIRKBRY,

We have removed to our new store 161 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, three doors south of Madison, where we are prepared to wait upon our old friends, and invite the public generally to call and examine our entire new Stock of Boots and Shoes, which we now offer at the LOWEST PRICES and of the best quality. Particular attention given to custom work.

WISCONSIN TIMBER

LANDS!

GREAT INVESTMENT!

4,000 acres of choice timber lands, entered 8 years ago. Will be sold together and at low prices. Lumber easily got to Chicago market. About [illegible] were as bended in selecting valuable tracts. For section numbers and further description, address

KENT & GOLDSBURY,

Land Agents, Davenport, Iowa.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated

TOILET SOAP,

In such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

$10 TO $20 A DAY.—Agents wanted to sell the improved Little Giant Sewing Machine. [illegible]

LARD, TALLOW AND GREASE RENDERED, by use of Gray's Patent [illegible]

PASTURE.—Persons wishing [illegible]

JUSTICE'S OFFICE, NO. 77 S. CLARK [illegible]

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OF[illegible]

SCOW CHANGER

[illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE FOR

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring-worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old sores, Fever Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

A GREAT SPRING REMEDY.

[illegible]

CURE THAT COUGH.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT.

[illegible]

For Horses and other Animals.

[illegible]

CURE YOURSELF.

Dr. Baker's Specific.

[illegible]

A WORD TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

[illegible]

Coughs

DR. STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS

COUCH BALSAM

[illegible]

Strickland's

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHES [illegible]

NEELEY & TYRRELL

45 Lake Street.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

THE CITY.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The voters of Chicago will not forget that to-day is the day of the Judicial election, at which a Judge of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division of the State will be elected. We trust that there will be a full vote. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—The June term of this Court commences on Monday. [illegible]

PERSONAL.—Col. Ezra Taylor, Chief of Artillery in the Department of the Tennessee, was seriously wounded on the 28th ult. He will be brought to his home in this city as soon as able to travel.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—Captain Goodman, A. Q. M. U. S. A., has removed his office from Washington street to Room No. 5, Garrett Block, on the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets. Soldiers requiring transportation must apply to him there.

COLLISION.—The gravel train on the Rock Island Railroad going West, collided on Saturday afternoon with the extra Peoria freight, coming east, about two miles this side of Joliet. Both trains were badly smashed, and five persons were killed. We are without further particulars.

THE MILLER-WRIGHT CASE.—Miss Miller, who some two weeks since was committed to jail upon a charge of having made a deadly assault upon Mrs. Wright, was yesterday morning brought before Judge Van Buren, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon an application for a reduction of bail. The Court fixed the improved bail at $1,500, which was not forthcoming.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's Court commences its June term on Monday. A Grand Jury will be empannelled, but will adjourn over till the following week, in consequence of the absence of the State's Attorney, whose professional services are required at Lake county during the next few days, where two cases of murder await disposition.

THE TRACK ON CLINTON STREET.—A petition to the Common Council is now being extensively signed among the citizens of the West Division, asking the Council to grant the necessary power to the company to allow the track to remain on Clinton street, between West Madison and Randolph streets. The object sought to be gained is, the avoidance to the West Division of [illegible] great inconvenience by the breaking down of either the Madison or Randolph street bridge.

STABBING AND WOUNDING.—A saloon under Uhlich's block, on North Clark street, was on Friday morning last the scene of an affray which was rather serious in its result. A naval officer named C. J. H. Walton was set upon by some rowdies, and cut by one of them in a horrible manner on the face, the gash extending from the upper part of the right cheek to the middle of the lip. The wound was dressed by Dr. B. P. Reynolds. We have not heard that any arrests were made.

RESISTING THE ENROLLMENT.—Frank Varver, Sen., and Frank Varver, Jr., father and son, living at 486 State street, were yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne, upon a charge of having resisted the draft by not only refusing to furnish their names to the enrolling officer, but threatening to do him personal violence if he did not immediately leave the premises. They were held to bail in the sum of $500 each, to await the action of the grand jury in the United States Court.

HIGH PRICES.—Beef, corn, whisky and cotton goods are not the only articles which have risen rapidly in the market. The price of public officials was appreciated also. For instance, $400 has been offered for a Republican Alderman, and the Mayor gets off cheap at $10,000. Copperhead Aldermen, however, cap the climax since Gridiron Roberts estimates himself at $20,000!! Modesty should have compelled him to fix his value at least inside the Mayor's figure.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—GUERRILLAS IN CHICAGO.—During the last few days Chicago has been honored with the presence of four individuals hailing from points south of Mason and Dixon's line. They all of them have in their possession passes [illegible]

ROBERTS VS. THE TRIBUNE.

A Case of Character—No Libel—An Attempt to Stifle the Press—[illegible]—What Roberts should have Done—Review of the Case.

Not content with instituting a criminal prosecution for libel against the TRIBUNE, we are informed that Ald. Roberts has also a precipe in a civil suit, laying his damages at $20,000. That is, he claims that his official reputation has suffered to the extent of that sum; and that so it will require $20,000 to repair the hole in his public character knocked into it by the local item in the TRIBUNE the other day. Modesty is a quality that highly adorns an individual; and it is a very modest estimate which he places on his injuries. If Ald. Roberts has been damaged in his own estimation $20,000 worth, how much character does he think he has left? and suppose the local item in question had destroyed it all, how much money would it take to replace it with a bran new one equally as good? Perhaps the answer might be cyphered out by rule of three; but if that rule is not strong enough to compute it, the answer can be ascertained by equation in algebra.

The local item in question [illegible] the private character of Mr. Roberts. The reference to him was in his official or public relation to the city. An attempt was made to bribe Ald. Hottinger to vote for Dr. Van Haren. The Alderman was anxious to know who sent him on such an errand, and put the question direct to the doctor. Ald. Hottinger says that Van Haren told him that he was sent by Roberts and Mr. Schlotthauer heard the conversation. Dr. Van Haren laid before the astonished Alderman a document written in English, which Hottinger says he believes was in the handwriting of Roberts. It contained five conditions, binding him to act with the copperheads in the Council. Van Haren offered $400 if he would sign it.

[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

MARINE HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

THE LAKE TUNNEL.

A Visit to the Lower Regions—Sights and Sounds in the Depths—Progress of the Work.

Notwithstanding the doubtings and croakings of the old fogies who never having had an idea passed through their own heads, doubt the possibility of boring under the lake for two miles, and up again, the lake tunnel is a fixed fact. It is not finished, but it is well begun, that is, the shaft is already finished, though not enough, as it will not be let alone as the proverb directs us to do with all well things. The shore shaft is sunk, and the workmen are now driving out under the lake at a little more than a snail's gallop, they are achieving twenty feet per day.

[illegible]

A MATRIMONIAL HITCH.

[illegible]

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies' Covenant.—The members of the Ladies' Covenant Association are requested to meet this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the office of T. B. Bryan, Esq.

Festival.—The arrangements made and making for the festival to be given on Thursday evening of this week for the benefit of the "Young People's Mission Association" are on a very large scale. Fifteen bushels of strawberries and ice cream in abundance have been engaged. The Light Guard Band will be in attendance during the evening. Every person in attendance will be amply supplied with strawberries and cream and no extra charge made.

The Hall will be finely decorated with evergreens and pictures, and a good time may be expected.

Don't let the strawberries spoil.

Artists Sale of Paintings.—The Chicago Artists sale of Paintings, at Jevne & Almini's gallery, No. 101 Washington street, has, by request, been postponed until Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 14th and 15th, in order to give the public an opportunity of examining the paintings. The gallery will be open day and evening until the sale takes place. Admission free.

Temperance.—The regular meeting of Chicago Division Sons of Temperance will be held at corner of Clinton and West Randolph streets, on Tuesday evening, June 7th.

Union League.—First Ward Council will hold a business meeting, Monday evening the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, in Warner Hall. That glorious, patriotic song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and other songs will be sung. A good meeting is expected.

Home for the Friendless.—A meeting of the ladies who have been engaged in the Festival just given by the friends of this institution, will be held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association, Monday p. m., 4 o'clock. A full and prompt attendance is desired, and any person having bills to present is requested to bring them forward at that time and place.

Excursion.—We call attention again to the advertisement in another column of the Excursion to Cincinnati, Ohio. It comes off on Tuesday next, the 7th inst. Tickets good to return any time to the 21st. We are sure that nothing will be omitted to make this excursion to the Queen City, one of the most pleasant that has ever gone from our city. Pleasant cars, gentlemanly conductor and a beautiful country. There cannot be a better opportunity to make a visit to our sister city than the one now offered. The proceeds go to aid the Desplaines Street M. E. Church. The excursion is under the management of the Pastor Rev. E. M. Boring. Again we say, now is your time. Be sure to go.

Preaching this Evening.—Benj. Franklin, of Cincinnati, will preach at the Christian Church, on West Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, this evening, June 6th, at 7½ o'clock. Let all attend who wish to hear sound Gospel well preached.

To All Who Use Liquor.

Citizens of the Western States.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

As a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and other western and southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with, are no less perilous than the changes of water; and therefore the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while travelling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession, and Hospital Surgeons, U. S. A.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac-simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer,
Nos. 18 & 20 Beaver street, New York.

J. H. Reed & Co. .... Chicago.
David Nicholson .... St. Louis.
Suire, Eckstein & Co. .... Cincinnati.
Agents.

ALSO FOR SALE:
2,000 cases old Madeira Wine,
2,000 cases old Sherry Wine,
2,000 cases old Port Wine,
2,000 cases old Cognac Brandy.

[illegible]

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn-sts.
ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Last Week of the present season.

Entire change of programme every evening.

JACKSON HAINES! JACKSON HAINES!

Every evening during the week.

The Greatest Skater in the World.

PAS DE POLONAISE IN COSTUME ON SKATES!

First time in America by this great artist.

This is the only engagement he will play prior to his departure for London.

Friday evening—BENEFIT OF MASTER LEON.

Reserved Seats for sale at the Box Office and at Root & Cady's Music Store.

[illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. .... Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, June 6th.

[illegible]

MAGIC MARRIAGE.

To conclude with the farce of POOR PILLICODDY.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker and Myers .... Managers.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

Engagement of the popular artists,

MR. & MISS COULDOCK,

And the charming Danseuse M'LLE AUGUSTA.

[illegible]

DOT; Or, The Cricket on the Hearth.

With a cast of characters which cannot be equalled in the country.

[illegible] SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

VARIETY THEATRE,

[illegible] Dearborn street.

NEW STARS THIS WEEK.

MISS SALLIE CLINETOP, [illegible]
MR. TOM POLAND, The Eccentric Ethiopian Comedian.
THE CONKLIN BROTHERS, Champion Gymnasts, Acrobats, &c.
Last week of MISS LOUISE, [illegible]
Last week of MR. BEN MASON.

[illegible]

BRYAN HALL.—The public are respectfully informed that the young and distinguished American Pianist and Composer,

MR. ALFRED H. PEASE,

Will shortly give in this city

Grand Operatic and Instrumental Concerts,

Assisted by a number of the first Artists of MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE,

From the Academy of Music, New York.

Further particulars on Tuesday.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—For $4,000 in greenbacks, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Great Bargains. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A handsome residence at Harlem, [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

[illegible]

Amusements.

THE GREAT MASTODON.

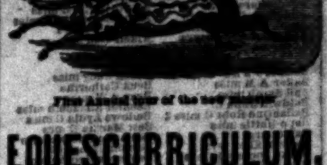
POSITIVELY

The Largest Exhibition

OF THE

AMUSEMENT WORLD

IS COMING!



[illegible]

EQUESCURRICULUM.

L. B. LENT .... MANAGER.

An establishment entirely novel and original in construction, superior in every speciality, and includes the following

Immense and Unparalleled Combination!

I.
Mons. Francois Seigrist's Great French Circus,
From the Theatre Porte St. Martin, Paris.

II.
Wm. Ducrow's Circus Royal
From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

III.
Lent's Broadway Circus,
From the Broadway Circus, New York.

IV.
Old Grizzly Adams' Troupe of Acting Bears,

From California.

V.
Forrest's Trained Buffaloes
From the Prairies of the far West.

VI.
Stewart's Educated Sacred Bull,
From Hindoostan.

VII.
Prof. Wallace's Corps of Performing Dogs, Monkeys and Ponies,
From all parts of the World, comprising

SEVEN DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS

WITH

200 Men and Horses.

All under one Gigantic Pavillion, for one single price of admission.

NOTICE.

It will be seen that the combination above gives results from an entirely NEW CLASS OF AMUSEMENTS, such as has never before been attempted by private enterprise, and entails such an enormous expenditure of money, that only the most liberal patronage can render it remunerative. The management will therefore be pardoned for directing the attention to the fact that this MAGNIFICENT PHALANX OF EXHIBITION not only combines an infinitely greater degree of novelty, variety and effect within itself than can be found in any other place of amusement in the world, but also a nearer approach to PERFECTION IN EVERY DETAIL.

The Magnificent Cortege

Of the Equescurriculum, comprising new and splendid Cages, Carriages and Harness, finished and decorated in a style of unprecedented splendor, with 100 fine horses than were ever before collected together on either Continent, will make its public entree about 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition, headed by a beautiful band chariot, containing

Charles Boswold's Opera Band,

And will parade the principal streets.

FOUR GREAT CLOWNS.

Mons. Francois Seigrist,
The French Trick Clown.

W. A. Donavan,
The English Gymnastic Clown.

Mast. George,
The Le Petite Grimaldi, And the inimitable

Joe Pentland
Will officiate as Clown to the Equestrian Scenes.

☞ Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. To commence half an hour after opening.

ADMISSION .... 50 CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age, 25 CENTS.

☞ Seats for everybody! No standing room!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

CHICAGO, Monday, June 6th, 1864,
" Tuesday, " 7th, "
" Wednesday, " 8th, "

Washington street, opposite the Court House.

[illegible]

WILL EXHIBIT AT

[illegible]

Recollect the Day and Date!

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

DESIRABLE DRY GOODS. Custom Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. [illegible] AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, June 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st. [illegible] AT 140 WABASH AVENUE. On WEDNESDAY, June 8th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M. [illegible] The above goods are all in perfect order and very [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st. Superior Household Furniture, CHAMBER SETS, &C., &C., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, June 7, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

20 BASKETS OF IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE WINE AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF READY CLOTHING.—[illegible] H. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED Horses and Brood Mares. [illegible] ALONZO EATON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS FOR SALE BY AUCTION, Will be sold by Auction, on THURSDAY, THE 30th OF JUNE NEXT, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—To Printers. We have for sale, at our new Job Printing Office, 149 Lake street, one Washington Hand Press, [illegible] YOUNG & HULL.

FOR SALE—A Neat Poultry, Vegetable and Fish Market, in a good location and doing a good business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new 12 horse power stationary engines with locomotive boilers. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a second-hand light carriage, [illegible] WRIGHT & CURRIER'S [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

[illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]